# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


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BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 304

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele


Britain Sees India Bill Gain

Richberg Not for 30-Hour Week

318 Jews at Sea Cannot Land

Bermuda Women Want Rights

Chaco War Has Geneva Puzzled

Hitch-Hikers Lower Thumbs


THE British Government is gratified by the accessions to the ranks of those who will support its home-rule-for-India bill. Both British and Indian comment proves that while the compromise struck between the views of the Right and of the Left in the new report fully satisfy no faction, the opposition is definitely weakened. The danger of a break away by Lancashire on the cotton trade issue is past. Lord Derby and Austen Chamberlain, trusted in manufacturing circles, both accept the scheme in the new form. Indian leaders refuse to rush into the press with hostile comment. The center of opposition has been transferred to the right wing of the Conservatives. With increased assurance the Government faces six months of debate —A Constitution for mighty India looms like a definite thing.

¶ New York City hears Donald Richberg declare as ideal the largest co-operation between business, industry and labor and the smallest control by Government. The executive director of the National Emergency Council tells the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America that flexibility of code making should be the first principle of any effort to turn NRA aims into permanent laws. He sees soundness in fixing maximum hours and minimum wages for each trade and industry—But he registers opposition to any general 30-hour week.

¶ Roumania refuses a landing at Constanza to 318 Jews who have been roaming the seas for two months and appear barred from every port. Of the 239 men and 79 women, 249 are Poles. They left Varna, Bulgaria, and according to report, were to be smuggled into Palestine at night. A British warship arrested the captain for previous smuggling and turned back the ship. Bulgaria will not allow the party to return there and so each port refuses them—A country with harsh suffering would be much better than no country at all.

¶ Harrisonburg, Va., sees the strange spectacle of "moonshiners" telling their stories freely to a federal grand jury to indict oppressive "higher ups." These crafty mountain folk, famous for the skill and force with which they eluded revenue officers while engaged in "'atillin' cawn," tell of city bootleg ring executives who drew them in as a supply source and virtually made them slaves. A situation, always unique but not exactly new in criminal courts, comes to pass —Those who have outraged the law indignantly call down the law on those who have outraged them.

¶ Bermuda sees its Women's Suffrage Society launch a militant fight for rights. Mrs. St. George Butterfield, president and a social leader, refuses to pay her taxes because women are not allowed to serve in the island Assembly. A magistrate orders her personal property seized and sold at public auction. Other society women will follow Mrs. Butterfield's example. It was long ago that Britain first heard the old cry on the American side of the Atlantic—"Taxation without representation is tyranny."

¶ Hartford, Conn., sees the National Grange oppose freight rates increase, urge uniform regulation of motor vehicles, demand cost of production plus a profit—The farmer knows what he wants even if he doesn't get it.

¶ The Lotos Club, New York, hears Dr. Orestes Caldwell assert that "monkey characteristics" explain the wide use of telephone and radio. The monkey traits are overwhelming curiosity and love of chatter, says the engineer-editor. Cycles of time are doubtless wasted daily by telephone subscribers—Yet, somehow, nations without telephones never seem to become leaders of the modern world.

¶ The Chaco war proves a hard nut even for the experienced diplomats of the League's committee at Geneva. Ordering Paraguay and Bolivia about would be easier if it could be said which is territorially the aggressor, but since there is no fixed boundary between them, this is impossible. The committee wants the belligerents to retreat 50 miles; Paraguay says no retreat. Many nations are asking, if the League fails, whether the case can be taken to the World Court—But League leaders know they just can't afford to fail.

¶ Chicago sums up the growing troubles of the hitch-hiker on American highways. Virginia now rewards the person who thumbs a ride with 30 days in jail or $50 fine. Connecticut fines $10; New Jersey, $50 or 15 days; District of Columbia holds the high fine record of $300, Pennsylvania the low record of $2. More and more the states go after the bold wiggler of his thumb. Soon there'll be only one thing left for the desperate hitch-hiker to do—He'll have to hike.

### Questioned

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**Harry L. Hopkins**

Federal Relief Administrator Meets New England Leaders

## Home Rule Draft For India Gains London Support

### Conservatives Still Talk of Party Split, but Not So Loudly

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Nov. 22—Material accession to the ranks of those prepared to support Home Rule for India has resulted from changes in the draft of the constitution introduced by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on this burning question.

Today's comments, both British and Indian, show that the compromise struck between the views of the Right and those of the Left, while not fully satisfying to anybody, has definitely weakened the opposition. This applies especially to Lancashire, where the Government hitherto has been faced with the very real risk of a break away of its supporters in consequence of fears felt for the cotton trade. Much importance is attached therefore to the fact that Lord Derby and Sir Austen Chamberlain, who are both trusted in British manufacturing circles, have accepted the scheme in its present form.

In India, the hostile press campaign which has started was expected in any case. What is regarded as far more significant, therefore, is the fact that Indian political leaders generally have refused to be rushed into any hasty denunciation, but are taking time to study the scheme in its new form.

In these circumstances the British parliamentary situation has been greatly relieved. Liberals and Labor, though highly critical of concessions made to Conservative feeling are not disposed on that account to withdraw their support from the scheme. On the other hand they still hope to modify it when the implementing legislation comes up for discussion. Left Wing Conservatives are also now relied upon to remain stanch. The entire center of opposition thus has been transferred to Right Wing Conservatives. This important group still talks of a "split." But the number of those prepared to take this extreme step is believed to be very few. Their resolve has also been weakened by recognition of the very imminent political danger of division in case of Labor's growing strength in the constituencies.

The Government thus hopes to dispose of the Indian legislation by next July, though it is recognized that the intervening debates are likely to be difficult if not actually critical.

*[India's Nationalist Party, aiming at actual separation from Great Britain, has plans which are discussed in a special article on page 5. This is of importance in connection with the report on Indian Home Rule before Parliament.]*

## Japanese Officers Warn China to Stop 'Revolutionary' Acts

SHANGHAI, Nov. 22 (AP)—Japan's army, spurning conciliatory tactics of Japanese diplomats, yesterday warned China that "there is no hope that the Army will change" its attitude toward China until the Nanking Government abandons its "revolutionary diplomacy."

A statement issued by the Japanese military attaché, after the Japanese military officers stationed in various parts of China had conferred here for two days, accused the Chinese Government of trying to delay enforcement of several items in the Tangku armistice agreement.

The armistice at Tangku, signed May 31, 1933, ended Japan's drive in North China, which in the course of two years of intermittent warfare cost China more than 50,000 soldiers and the Japanese 10,000.

The statement, ending several months of comparative calm in Sino-Japanese relations, was in sharp contrast to the more moderate opinion voiced by Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, who returned yesterday from Peiping.

"Sino-Japanese co-operation is gradually bearing fruit in the north," he said.

## New England's Trade Probes Federal Plans

### Hopkins Informs Council Relief Burden Has Begun to Decline

### Defends Policies

Official estimates of federal relief expenditures have stopped rising and have begun to decline, New England business was today informed by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator.

"A while ago," he told the annual convention of the New England Council, it looked as if the number of families on public relief would rise from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 this winter. I now think it will not go to 5,000,000."

With this prediction made, Mr. Hopkins turned to a vigorous defence of the present amounts of relief expenditures, against business criticisms. "If we set out to save money for the budget, and to make relief cheaper," he said, "it could only be done at the expense of business. And you yourselves would not wish it."

"Similarly," Mr. Hopkins continued, "we could convert work relief into direct relief. We might save $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 that way. But we don't think the dole is a decent method of relief for self-reliant Americans.

"The reason is that the two available methods of cheapening relief expenditures are through making wholesale purchases, and through government production of goods for relief purposes. And well you know what retailers and manufacturers would think about that method of cheapening relief."

**Demands of Council**

The convention of the council, where leaders from every branch of industry in the six states heard their demands frankly set forth by spokesmen. Through the council's president, Henry D. Sharpe, they asked for an end to reckless relief spending, and an end to labor's effort to raise wages forcibly.

The most honest and blunt recognition of the wide-open gap between business and the Administration, was set as the aim of the conference by Mr. Sharpe. Only by cutting through pretty phrases, he said, and by the impact of plain-spoken points of view, can any practical co-operation be forged.

**Facing of Facts Urged**

At the outset, therefore, Mr. Sharpe rejected the talk of a "honeymoon" already established between business and the Government. New Englanders, he said, are today deeply concerned over the labor policies, and production curtailment, and reckless spending of the Government.

Mr. Sharpe phrased these major worries of the business man un-

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### Denain Urges Faster Air Force

Wide World — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**'Arc en Ciel' Crew Is Welcomed to France**

French Air Minister Denain, Who Wants a Stronger Air Fleet for Defense, Is Shown Greeting the Crew of "The Rainbow," Which Has Flown the South Atlantic Eight Times Recently. From Left to Right the Group of Air Men Taken at Le Bourget Are Pilot Guillaumet, General Denain, Chief Pilot Mermoz and Radioman Gimie.

## Widespread Use Of Propaganda By Utilities Is Bared

### Federal Trade Board Puts Out Report Based on Six Years' Inquiry

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—The extraordinary story of the "propaganda activities of public utility interests" was laid bare today by the Federal Trade Commission under that heading in a new interim report to the Senate, based on six years of investigation.

"Barring, possibly, government drives during war time," the commission writes of the activities of the National Electric Light Association, "it is doubtful whether any publicity campaign ever approached this in variety, extent, comprehensiveness, minute thoroughness of planning and execution, and amount of expenditures involved."

An earlier chapter of the commission's monumental report stated public utilities had spent about $2,000,000 a year to consolidate their position in public esteem and attack spread of public ownership senti-

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## Ely Blasts Police Bill Fiasco

## Miss Perkins–Issues and Dishes

## Curley Asked to Walk Tightrope

**Today in Greater Boston**

**And a Few Other Points in New England**

### Ely Records Disgust

With a fanfare of speeches and written articles Governor Ely is bringing his governorship to a close. Dipping his pen in moderate sarcasm, he has written for Liberty the obituary of last year's proposal for police unification in Massachusetts.

"The combination of police and politics administered the lethal dose." Thus Governor Ely drew the curtain on the bitterest legislative clash of his final year at the Legislature, a clash, which, more than any other, he would liked to have won.

First, the Governor in his article delineated the need for a police system that would not be impotent as soon as the quarry crossed a town line. Then, swinging into his satire of the opposition, he spoke of "the horror of the police" who heard the unification plan, of their protestations about their "civil rights," about "home rule violated."

With a more acid edge to his pen, he wrote that it was then discovered that the policemen would not trust the State Commissioner, after which it was found that the police did not even trust their chiefs. And finally, when it was sought to push through a state-wide detective bureau, the police felt that their dignity had been affronted.

¶

In the same Voltaire-like vein, Governor Ely derided the racing mania in Massachusetts. Speaking in Rochester, N. Y., before the Chamber of Commerce, he said the Bay State citizens were not satisfied with getting stung in stocks, they must now play the ponies.

Because the "sucker population" gambles on "nigger" and treasury pools, Massachusetts loses $200,000 a day, the Governor estimated. The Governor persisted in his advocacy of a return to fundamentals in politics, economics and in morals. In the last few days his distaste for Massachusetts gambling legislation has become more pronounced. In fact, so weary has he become of all the frenzied excitement over the whole issue that today back in the State House he said he was ready to withdraw the names of the racing commissioners he had appointed.

### Perkins Pleasantries

"We want something different, something for the front page," Boston newspaper men told Madam Secretary Perkins of the Department of Labor last night. They met with her in conference at the Y. W. C. A. "You've talked about unemployment insurance time and again," they told her.

Patiently, with calm and dignity, the President's adviser on problems of steel workers and shop girls peered out from a depth of black fur. "Why should I wander all the way up here to air my views on subjects other than the one foremost in the minds of Washington today? But, I'll do my best. What would you like to know?

"How are things in Washington," someone suggested.

"Well," she began soothingly, "the air is still pure, Congress hasn't met yet, they're washing the Washington Monument and President Roosevelt is going to get a new set of dishes, he thinks—but—can't we skip this?"

Are you going to resign, someone else hinted?

"Absolutely not. I don't know where such a rumor began, but, well, use your own heads, why should I?"

How will unemployment insurance help the man out of work today? Is the President really against the plan? How about the older workers —and the young folks who can't get jobs?

"Now we're getting somewhere," she smiled. "The President definitely wants some form of unemployment insurance. It won't help present unemployed at all. But it will benefit the 80 per cent of the population now at work. It will work like any other insurance—those that buy it reap benefits if they lose their jobs, those that don't, won't get a cent. The plan will probably be connected with the public works program. An unemployed insured worker will be offered either low cash payments or higher payments for working on public projects. It means close co-operation between federal and state authorities. Provisions for old age and for the young folks will come later.

"The Townsend plan? It's too fantastic. To put it in operation for a single month would require more than the total national income."

### Curley on Tightrope

When James M. Curley was Mayor of Boston he chafed continually under the burden of running a city without the right to appoint its police commissioner. In Boston the commissioner is appointed by the Governor.

Yesterday a bill was filed with the Legislature calling for the appointment of the Boston Police Commissioner by the Mayor. This would put Governor-elect Curley in a delicate position if it went through. Would he gladly transfer this particular plum to the Mansfield basket in keeping with his protests when Mayor?—or would he want to keep it for himself? Beacon Hill couldn't

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## New York State Has Quarter Of Foreign-Born of the U. S.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22—New York has absorbed the total incoming foreign-born population and had a migration from other states, according to Prof. W. A. Anderson, of Cornell University, in a report just submitted to the New York State Planning Board. Professor Anderson stressed that the State has a major social problem in assimilating nearly one-fourth of the foreign-born population of the United States.

From 1900 to 1930 and in each of the three decades, New York's total population has increased at a rate equal to or faster than that of the rest of the United States, Professor Anderson said. The urban population of New York increased 98.6 per cent from 1900 to 1930, while the total rural increased but 4.6 per cent.

**Farm Population Less**

Each decade has witnessed a decrease in the rural farm population, due chiefly to mechanization of farming and farm abandonment. The rural nonfarm population showed the greatest proportionate increase from 1920 to 1930 of any of the major population classes. This was due, Professor Anderson makes clear, chiefly to the suburban trend in and about the large cities of the State. Cheaper living conditions, hard surfacing of roads and general economic conditions are probably the cause of this increase.

Population changes in New York in the period from 1900 to 1930 showed three major trends—First, a continuation of the urbanization process that began about 1850; second, a continuation of the migration from farms which began about 1880, and, third, the speeding up of suburbanization as a state-wide phenomenon. Thus, 79 per cent of New York's population in 1930 was concentrated in cities of 10,000 or more population, 5 per cent in cities of over 2500 to 9999 population, 3 per cent in villages of less than 2500 population, 6 per cent on farms, 8 per cent in rural nonfarming territory.

**Foreign-Born Increase**

From 1920 to 1930, the foreign-born population of New York increased 436,903 persons, while that of the whole United States increased 283,457 persons. New York's increase exceeded that of the whole of the United States by 153,446 persons.

"As a result of interstate migration," Professor Anderson declared, "New York has suffered a net loss as of 1930 of 138,742 native inhabitants. Her loss of native whites in the interstate exchange as of 1930 was 349,980 persons. This was compensated for by the movement into the State as of 1930 of a net increase of 210,276 native Negroes, chiefly from the South Atlantic states. In other words, New York's increase in population as a result of migration, as of 1930, was, in large part, an increase of foreign-born and of native Negroes."

Between 1920 and 1930, however, there was a very significant movement of native whites to New York State from other states. In 1920, as a result of interstate migration, New York had lost a net of 586,206 native-born inhabitants to other states. Between 1920 and 1930 this loss dropped to 138,742 persons. In other words, 447,464 native persons had entered New York from other states. Of these, 126,942 were native Negroes, while 319,979 were native white persons. This discrepancy is due to change in the classification of Mexicans from 1920 to 1930.

## Washington State Bar Association Asks Whipping Post for Criminals

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 22—A program of the Washington Bar Association to improve the legal machinery of the State and to increase the observance of law, as outlined before the Seattle Municipal League by Tom S. Patterson, would take the office of judge out of the popular election, reform the justice courts, and introduce corporal punishment for crime.

Most of the proposed reforms, it was observed, are of an unemotional character but are highly important in increasing the efficiency of jurisprudence. Often laws are outmoded, as one which orders that a witness must live within 20 miles of the scene of trial, a law written when horses as transportation made that distance equal to hundreds of miles today.

It is difficult for a judge to remain impartial and render fair decisions under the elective system, Mr. Patterson said, especially when he knows that his decision may be so unpopular as to influence votes against himself in the next election. It is not fair to put judges in such a position. The Bar Association proposes a commission which would appoint judges.

The justice court is seen by the bar as more important to its litigants than the supreme court is to those who use it, a matter of a few hundred dollars being more important to John Smith than thousands may be to a bank.

Justices, it is pointed out, should be lawyers and the number of justices decreased so that it would be possible to pay them a salary that would enable them to devote full time to it. At the present time justice is dispensed in "gas" stations or other business places and is dependent upon fees for maintenance.

Corporal punishment, as outlined by the Bar Association, would be limited to males, would be inflicted only for serious crimes and felonies and its use would be left to the discretion of the sentencing judge. It would be used with or without an accompanying fine or prison sentence.

Prisons are seen by the State Bar, as a failure as crime deterrents, and the return of criminals there is just a return to the old boarding house. To such men, according to instances cited from the experience in Canada and other English-speaking nations, whipping is a real deterrent of crime.

## U. S.-British Pact Appears on Horizon As Offset to Japan

### London and Washington Consider Sliding Scale Program Should Japan Scrap Present Pact and Proceed to Build Warships

### Sir John Simon Denies Any Two Powers Seek Agreement Detrimental to a Third

### Meanwhile Yugoslavia Has Demanded That the Council of the League of Nations Investigate the Assassination of Alexander

The world is still hopeful for action on armaments and of soothing sore spots in world affairs.

London and Washington are striving to facilitate the naval conference to a satisfactory end despite Japan's proposed scrapping of the present 5-5-3 ratio for one of its own choosing, 5-4-4.

Studies are being made by London and Washington of a sliding scale Anglo-American agreement should Japan decide to go ahead on its proposed program without sanction.

It is reported at London that Japan is asking France to help get action in the naval discussions.

Sir John Simon in the House of Commons today termed as "pure fabrication" any report that two or more nations were considering any naval agreement against a third nation.

The French Chamber is expected to vote about $230,000,000 to build up the nation's air service, following Air Minister Denain's statement that Germany has "swifter and more modern planes."

The so-called "Chaco Assembly" of the League of Nations becomes a forum for group discussions of other international problems, as well, notably the revival of plans for that Eastern Locarno fostered by M. Barthou.

Despite best efforts of the principal powers to keep the Yugoslavian-Hungarian imbroglio off the calendar, a formal complaint has been lodged against Hungary, asking the Council to investgate the assassination at Marseilles.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—While still remaining officially hopeful that a naval disarmament agreement can be reached at London, high Administration officials have begun to explore the possibilities of joint United States-British co-operation in naval matters in the event existing treaties break down and the 5-5-3 ratio is scrapped, it was learned here today.

The studies are still in preliminary stages, but are known to have already established as the objective avoidance of any possibility of a naval race between the two great English-speaking nations. Tentative suggestions have been drafted at the State Department by experts. President Roosevelt has recently been sounded out on several of the more controversial points involved.

The trend of the discussions at present is toward discovery of some simple alegbraic formula in which Japanese naval strength would be the unknown quantity. That is to say, Britain and the United States would have a joint sliding scale which would vary automatically with any major naval construction moves in Japan.

**Would Not Irritate Japan**

Under such a formula England and America would hope there would be no need for increases in existing treaty limits. They would contemplate in the beginning, maintenance of their respective fleets on a basis of equality at roughly present legal levels.

Every effort would be made to avoid giving Japan cause for undue alarm. But should Japan set out immediately to achieve the equality on which she now is insisting at London, the British Admiralty and the United States Navy Department automatically would begin laying down certain pre-specified amounts of naval tonnage. The laying of one Japanese keel would start the shipyards going on both sides of the Atlantic. If Japan did not build, then other things being equal, the United States and England would refrain from expanding their existing fleet.

Provided Japan were the only other naval power, it is believed that such an arrangement could be worked out very easily. But the continental European naval powers may possibly constitute a difficulty which will vastly complicate the problem.

**Lean to Two-Power Standard**

So far, the latter have been disposed to accept, somewhat grudgingly, the so-called "two-power standard" by which England maintains a fleet equal to that of any two other European fleets combined.

But in the event Japan should make good its stand for naval equality and start building, it is considered possible that one or more of the more aggressive continental powers would decide that naval inferiority no longer became its prestige and join in the race. In such an event England undoubtedly would take this into consideration and a second or third unknown factor might enter into the formula.

Should England then persist in seeking to maintain the "two-power standard," the United States would have to decide on whether continued equality with England was worth the cost. The United States, it is felt here, would keep building with England if Japan were the only other element in the naval picture.

But new construction to meet French, Italian or German building might constitute quite a different question. That is, naval conditions in the Pacific have become more im-

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## Roosevelt Tells Mayors Recovery Is to Be Pressed

### Extension of Jobs Making Relief, He Says, Will Be Taken Up by Congress

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt assured the mayors of the nation's major cities today that recovery efforts have yielded substantial results and informed them the next Congress would consider extension of the job-making relief projects.

"Our efforts along the road of economic recovery have been productive of substantial results," the Chief Executive stated in a letter to the annual assembly of the United States Conference of Mayors.

"It is undoubtedly true that the coming session of Congress will give further attention to proposals involving unemployment relief, public works, unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and housing, all of which vitally affect the city governments.

"I cannot say what final action Congress will take with reference to these subjects, but I assure you the Federal Government is anxious to work effectively and co-operatively on all of these common problems.

"It is through teamwork of all governmental units that victory may be attained."

**Thanks for Mayors' Support**

Mr. Roosevelt also thanked all mayors for their support in the recovery drive.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York City was delegated to read the missive to the heads of more than 100 municipalities. The president of the organization and mayor of New Orleans, T. Semmes Walmsley, in a prepared address urged the immediate reorganization of city tax systems, advocated a united attack by all local governments on their common problems and pleaded for the preservation of full liberty in all cities.

"We must guard against straitjacket limitations on municipal functioning through drastic systems of state or even federal control that will prevent cities from carrying on the experiments necessary to the successful conduct of democratic government," Mayor Walmsley asserted. "If the opportunities for trying out new ideas are taken away through central bureaucratic supervision, then our democracy will become stagnant. This freedom must be safeguarded and protected."

**Tail Wags the Dog**

In an outline of governmental trends, he pointed out that America is largely an urban nation with 45 per cent of the people living in 96 large cities; that the cities collectively have become the most important governmental units from a financial viewpoint with New York, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Detroit, Los Angeles, St. Louis and Seattle more important fiscally than their states; that city tax machinery needs revamping because it places a major burden on real estate; that local and federal governments have been brought into intimate contact by the recovery agencies but there is no coordination of federal, state and city policy; and that while the Government is inflating its recovery expenditures the cities and states are engaged in retrenchment.

**Need Careful Study**

These developments, he said, call for serious study. Discussing them, he asserted:

"The population of Montana, Utah, New Hampshire, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Vermont, Delaware, Wyoming and Nevada together is 1,000,000 short of the regional population of Chicago. They have 20 senators.

"If we compare the financial importance of governmental units on the basis of revenue receipts, using 1930 figures, we find the 10 largest in the United States are made up of the National Government, five cities and four states. The fiscal operations of Cook County (Chicago) in 1930 were larger than those of 29 states."

He proposed professionalizing municipal government by civil service and special university training.

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# Grange's Legal Watchtower Affords Full Panoramic View Of Issues Affecting Farmers

## Brenckman Succeeds in Blocking Trade Codes Which Might Harm Agriculture—Rising Debts of Nation and States Draws His Sharp Attack

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22—The National Grange checked out today.

Delegates from 40 states, executives of national and state Granges, a representative index to a million progressive American farm families, ended their nine-day convention and took leave of Hartford.

Those who remained through final business sessions comprise the administrative rear guard of the Grange. As specialists in agriculture, government and economics, they covered the demobilization of this sixty-eighth annual farm gathering with a parting volley of resolutions aimed to protect and advance the economic and social destiny of the rural people of America.

**Basis for Achievements**

Hardly a year passes but what this assembly of national Grangers lays the groundwork for constructive achievements that bring lasting good to the country and its agriculture. The variety of interests shown in these final resolutions leaves in the wake of departing Grangers a wave of wonder at the wide-range enlightenment of these organized exponents of the power of public opinion.

Establishment of the cabinet portfolio for agriculture and the rural free delivery mail system are samples of the achievements largely brought about through Grange activity. It helps to show why the forceful demands of the Grange now command such wide respect and prompt consideration.

The National Grange is not only informed. It is articulate. The reason lies largely in the work of its Washington legislative office. In the few years since the Grange put on the congressional black hat and took up an office in Washington, this fraternity has come to be the recognized spokesman of the nation's farm people.

**Witness at Hearing**

An introduction to the head of this special Grange activity, and the manner and scope of his work, may be gained by the practical expedient of perusing a congressional report of Senate hearings on the proposed 30-hour-work-week law.

Here is the Grange witness, taking the stand:

Mr. Brenckman—My name is Frederic Brenckman. I appear as Washington representative of the National Grange.

Chairman—How long have you been such a representative?

Mr. B.—This is my seventh year (1933) in that capacity, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman—Were you connected with the Grange before that?

M. B.—I have been a member for 30 years.

Chairman—Were you head of some Grange in the State?

**Long Record of Service**

Mr. B.—I was secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange for 10 years, prior to coming down here, and I was also the editor of the official organ of the Grange in that State, which is known as the Pennsylvania Grange News.

Chairman—You know the bill that we have before us. We would be glad to get the ideas of your organization in regard to the propriety of the enactment of this kind of a bill.

Mr. B.—I desire to approach the problems involved in this bill from the standpoint of their bearing upon agriculture. . . . This depression teaches us this, that there can be no such thing as prosperity for any particular group at the expense of all the rest of the people of the country. We all stand or fall together. We are interdependent. I would like to see something done to relieve unemployment, suffering and starvation in the cities, and if in so doing we at the same time improve the condition of agriculture, I say I am in favor of that idea . . .

**Sources of Buying Power**

Senator Black—In other words, the two chief purchasing groups of this nation are the men and women on the farms and the men and women that work for wages and salaries.

Mr. B.—It is estimated that 32 per cent of the products of the farm are bought by people having incomes of less than $5000 a year.

Senator Black—They are the chief purchasers of farm products.

Mr. B.—Absoutely.

And so on, until the chairman's, "That is all."

It may seem a long way from the 30-hour-work-week bill to the American farm, but that is Mr. Brenckman's job; to keep an eye on legislative trends and to detect instances when the proximity of legislation to farm problems is actually much closer than it appears.

The safeguard this scrutiny offers the American farming interests is almost beyond reckoning. In effect the Grange bureau is a legislative lobby, but its activities revolve around not a small, high-powered special interest concern, but the greatest industry in the country.

**Trade Codes Scanned**

The NRA has kept the Washington granger hot-footing it to Capitol Hill. Hardly a trade code is drawn up for presentation to the White House for signing but what Mr. Brenckman scans its complicated causes for anything seemingly subversive to the best interests of the agricultural classes. As safety man for the farm folks, he has launched many a flying tackle that staved off some industrial code headed for an NRA touchdown at the expense of the farmers.

His annual report to the National Grange submitted here at Hartford testifies to the scope and depth of his activities. Among other things, it deals with agricultural appropriations, production control, sugar industry program, recriprocal tariff, drought relief, farm credit facilities, public debt, rail rates, and banks.

In the Grange Hall and at congressional hearings in Washington, Mr. Brenckman's penchant for driving home a point with the aid of a fast-projecting right forefinger, is a distinguishing mannerism. Nothing can overwork that brandished indexer any quicker than the question of the public debt of the United States.

He wound up his report to the annual convention with this subject, likewise an interview in his Hartford hotel that lasted until nearly midnight.

**Adept in Quoting Poetry**

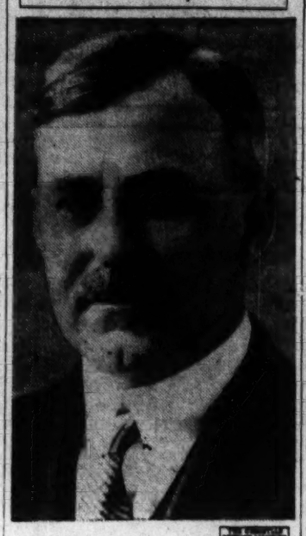
He quotes the poets between waves of his hand. "He who comes aborrowing, goes asorrowing," the legislative granger remarked. He uses figures to startle delegates to the convention. In 1912, he pointed out, the national debt was slightly in excess of $1,000,000,000; today it is $27,000,000,000. The 1933 state and local debt totals aggregated $18,000,000,000, he continued, and adding this to the $27,000,000,000 owed by the National Government, the total debt is $45,000,000,000.

He uses statistics to impress even further where figures may not always startle. In this instance, he deals with dollars in terms of minutes. Approximately 1,000,000,000 minutes of time elapsed from the birth of Jesus to the end of the year 1933, he points out. The public debt of the United States, national, state and local, he says, therefore amounts to $45 for every minute that has elapsed since that crowning epic in human history which dates this era.

Debts are real, the bluff Pennsylvanian observes.

He has ideas for reducing the public debt, too; more ideas than a busy farm legislative representative has minutes to spare in which to discuss them.

## Farm 'Safety Man'



**Frederic Brenckman**
Representative of National Grange at Washington

# Grangers Thank Roosevelt For Aid to Farming

## Annual Convention Ends With Approval of Allotment Plan

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22—Official commendation of President Roosevelt's "courageous and quick" action in trying to help the American farmers, in time of need, was voiced today by delegates to the sixty-eighth annual convention of the National Grange at their closing session here.

Formal recognition of the Administration service was contained in a resolution approving the farm allotment movement passed by members today. The statement lauded the allotment idea as a contributing factor to a planned agriculture.

This was as near as the National Grange has come to indorsing the great agricultural experiment embraced in the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

**Long-Time Planning**

The goal the Grange has mapped out for itself, delegates declared, is obtainable only through long-time planning; control of surpluses and control of production expansion, administered only through the co-operative efforts of the farmers themselves.

Delegates also recommended that the small farmer be exempt from acreage restriction on the ground that many who are just getting by under present conditions would lose everything if they were compelled to give up that meager margin by which they thus far have survived the mounting burdens of taxes, increased farm costs, and declining commodity prices.

The committee on banking commended the administration policy of promoting debt conciliation in a resolution recommending that the work be supported by funds other than those derived from the temporary emergency relief administration.

**Freight Rise Opposed**

A resolution opposing an increase in freight rates was also accepted. The Grange expressed the opinion that the welfare of the railroads could be more soundly improved by stimulating a greater volume of freight rather than through higher rates. The transportation committee pointed out that agriculture now bears approximately 22 per cent of the freight revenues now earned by railroads while agriculture shipments comprise only about 11 per cent of the freight volume.

The National Grange goes on record as opposing sales taxes on the necessaries of life. A resolution recording its opposition states that the sales tax forces an unfair burden upon the masses and relieves the burden upon those most able to pay.

"No permanent, equitable and just taxation can be adopted," the Grange committee on taxation declared, "until the issuance of tax-exempt securities is forbidden and taxes are levied on those securities now exempted."

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair and slightly warmer early tonight; probably rain late tonight and Friday; colder during Friday night; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds.

**Maine:** Cloudy with rising temperatures; probably light rain tonight and Friday.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Friday; warmer tonight; colder Friday night.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Cloudy with slowly rising temperatures, probably occasional light rain tonight and Friday.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Increasing southerly winds, becoming fresh over north portion and increasing southeast and south, becoming fresh to strong over south portion, and overcast weather; probably occasional light rain tonight and Friday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 47 | 47 | New Orleans | 60 | 76 |
| Bermuda | 68 | 74 | New York | 54 | 54 |
| Chicago | 58 | 64 | Norfolk, Va. | 60 | 74 |
| Denver | 26 | 34 | Philadelphia | 52 | 54 |
| Helena, Mont. | 28 | 30 | St. Louis | 52 | 62 |
| Jacksonville | 70 | 78 | St. Paul | 28 | 40 |
| Kansas City | 30 | 54 | San Francisco | 54 | 62 |
| Los Angeles | 54 | 70 | Washington | 58 | 58 |
| Miami, Fla. | 74 | 78 | | | |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Nov. 22.
B—Maximum, Nov. 21.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday, 12:14 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:47 p. m.

**"A Year Ago Today in Boston"**

Cloudy; no snow on the ground; highest temperature 59 degrees above at 12:30 p. m.; lowest temperature 46 above at midnight.

**Jobs Provided by Forest**

Forest work normally gives employment to 1,500,000 persons, and in addition sale and transportation of forest products supply jobs to 500,000.

# The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

## What's on the Air Tonight?

| | 920kc-WBZ-326m | 800kc-WEEI-306m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | Monitor Views News.. | Parent - Teachers | Male quartet | CBS vocalist |
| 5:15 | Agricultural reports.. | Congress: talks.. | 'Once Upon a Time' | "Skippy" sketch.. |
| 5:30 | "The Singing Lady".. | "Little Women".. | "Jack Armstrong".. | Fred Hoey, talk.. |
| 5:45 | Little Orphan Annie.. | Buddy and Blake.. | "Miniatures" | "Varieties" |
| 6:00 | "Air Adventures" | Evening Tattler: | News Service | "Buck Rogers".. |
| 6:15 | Studio speakers, | sketches; music.. | Melody Limited | "Bobby Benson".. |
| 6:30 | News; features | Features; news.. | Football talk | Local dance music. |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas, news. | Billy Batchelor.. | Local dance music. | Musical; report.. |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy".. | Neal O'Hara | "Myrt and Marge" | News Service |
| 7:15 | "Gems of Melody"; | Gene and Glenn.. | "Just Plain Bill".. | Local dance music. |
| 7:30 | chorus; orchestra.. | After Dinner Revue | Jack Smith, orch.. | Golf lesson |
| 7:45 | "Joe and Bateese".. | Big Freddy Miller. | Boake Carter, news | Local dance music. |
| 8:00 | Orrin White, songs.. | Vallee Orchestra; | Russian music | ERA Symphony |
| 8:15 | Jayneoffs, pianos | BetteDavis;Rawal- | CBS piano team | Orchestra concert |
| 8:30 | Talk, Dean Archer.. | lans; choir; com- | Forum of Liberty; | Double quartet |
| 8:45 | Edmond Boucher, bass | edy act; orchestra | speakers; music.. | String ensemble.. |
| 9:00 | Death Valley Days, | Show Boat Hour: | Casa Loma Orch.; | Local dance music. |
| 9:15 | dramatic sketch | Frank McIntyre; | talks; soloist | Organ; soloist |
| 9:30 | "Musical Keys"; nar- | soloists; skit; | Fred Waring & his | Local dance music. |
| 9:45 | rator; soloists | Voorhees's Orch.. | Pennsylvanians | News Service |
| 10:00 | Sammy Liner and his | Paul Whiteman's | Forty-five Minutes | Perley Stevens and |
| 10:15 | dance orchestra | Music Hall; tab- | in Hollywood: so- | his orchestra |
| 10:30 | "Labor Movement and | loid musical com- | loists; sketch; or. | Local dance music. |
| 10:45 | the New Economics" | edy; soloists | Musical Rhymester | CBS speaker |
| 11:00 | Reports; features | Forecasts; reports. | News Service | Jack Little and |
| 11:15 | Joe Rines's Orchestra | Voice of Romance. | Renard Orchestra. | his orchestra |
| 11:30 | Eddie Duchin and his | Anson Weeks and | Clyde Lucas and | Jack Marshard & |
| 11:45 | dance orchestra | his orchestra | his orchestra | his orchestra |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

**Up to Luncheon**

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:02 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

**After Luncheon**

1:45 WAAB, Spotlighting Modern Education: "Astronomy," Dr. Loring D. Andrews.
2:00 WBZ, WAAB, "Industrial Policy of the National Administration," Donald R. Richberg, at tenth annual conference, New England Council.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: "The World Today"; vocational guidance period.
3:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
3:15 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:30 WEEI, NBC Music Guild; chamber music recital.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

**Dinner and After**

8:00 WNAC, People's Symphony concert ensemble.
8:00 WEEI, Grantland Rice, football talk; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor.
8:15 WAAB, "Minerals and America's Future," Charles W. Brown.
8:30 WBZ, Intimate Revue; Oscar Lavant; soloists; Dwight Fiske; quartet; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, ERA Opera Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, director; soloists.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Munn, tenor; Vivienne Segal, soprano; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "March of Time"; dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker and company; Martha Mears, contralto; popular orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Hollywood Hotel: Al Jolson and Ruby Keeler; soloists; orchestra.

**Late Evening**

10:00 WBZ, Al Bernard-Paul Dumont and their Burnt Cork Dandies; orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, "The First Nighter" sketch, "Night Bus," from Chicago.

# Boston Events

## Tonight

### Theaters

"GOLD EAGLE GUY" (Majestic). An unscrupulous adventurer grasps what he wants in San Francisco. Elaborate sets and costumes of period between 1862 and 1906. 8:30.

"CALLING ALL STARS" (Shubert). Phil Baker, Lou Holtz, Patricia Bowman, Mitzi Mayfair, in new revue. 8:15.

"TAMING OF THE SHREW" (Copley). Caravan Players, directed by Thayer Roberts. 8:30.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis). Comedy dealing with colonial custom of bundling. 8:30.

### Movies

KEITH'S—"The White Parade." The duties and the romances of hospital nurses. With Loretta Young and John Boles. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

EXETER—"Have a Heart." with James Dunn. 3:20, 6:15, 8:10. Also "Down to Their Last Yacht."

FINE ARTS—"Power." Beginning its fourth week. 1:50, 4:30, 6:48, 9:15.

ORPHEUM—"Student Tour," with Jimmy Durante and Charles Butterworth. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—"The Pursuit of Happiness," with Francis Lederer, Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. Stage revue, Sevitzky's orchestra. 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:15, 10:28.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY — "Happiness Ahead," with Dick Powell. Modern, with "Midnight Alarm," 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. Scollay, with vaudeville. 12:15, 3:20, 6:15, 9:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Chu Chin Chow," Anna May Wong in film version of play that ran five years in London and two in New York. Fenway, 1:44, 4:29, 7:14, 9:59. Paramount, 10:12 a. m., 1:01, 3:50, 6:39, 9:28. Also Richard Arlen in "Ready for Love."

STATE—"We Live Again," with Anna Sten and Fredric March. From Tolstoy's "Resurrection." 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:45.

TREMONT—"Emperor Jones," with Paul Robeson, and "The Silver Cord," with Irene Dunne. 9 a. m. to 11.

BOSTON—George M. Cohan in "Gambling." Vaudeville. 10:16 a. m., 1:20, 4:24, 7:38, 10:30.

UPTOWN—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." 1, 4, 7, 11. Also "Servants' Entrance," with Janet Gaynor.

UNIVERSITY — "The Last Gentleman," with George Arliss. 3:25, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Big Hearted Herbert."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "The Red Republic"; "Dartmouth Days"; Ruth Etting; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"Dames." 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Charlie Chan in London."

### Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Sacred music. Mt. Vernon Church, 6 Massachusetts Ave. 8.

### Other Events

DU BURON STUDIO—"The Art of Stained Glass," by Wilbur Herbert Burnham. 1126 Boylston St. 8:15.

IRISH LITERATURE—Free public lecture by Sidney Gunn. Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, Copley Square. 8:15.

"PAGEANT OF THE CELT"—Ireland's history portrayed by 1500 actors, dancers, musicians and singers. Written by John V. Ryan. Directed by E. J. Scanlon. 8:15.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Free lecture on Spain. Andorra and the Balearic Islands, by Molly Rainey Bishop. Lecture Hall, 8.

ITALIAN PLAYERS—Commander Clemente Oiglio's company in "La Figlia del Galeotto." Tremont Temple. 8:15.

CITY CLUB—Branson DeCou gives illustrated lecture, "Fascinating Egypt." 7:45.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Dr. Robert Dudley French lectures on "The Troilus and Criseyde: Chaucer's Approach to the Story." 491 Boylston St. 8.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"The Yiddish King Lear." Music by Jewish members of ERA Civic Chorus and Orchestra. Y. M. H. A. 108 Seaver Street, Roxbury, 8.

## Tomorrow

### Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Jascha Heifetz, soloist, Violin Concerto by Sibelius. Richard Strauss' "Thus Spake Zarathustra." Henry Eichheim's "Bali." 2:30.

### Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Ship Models," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Indians and Pilgrims," 10 and 11:30 a. m. "More About Birds," 2.

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL—Tenth conference. Donald R. Richberg speaks at 2:30. Georgian Room, Hotel Statler.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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OF NEW ENGLAND

# Curley Talks Over N. E. Publicity With Governor of Maine

Possibility of joint action by the New England states to advertise recreational advantages of New England was discussed today by Gov.-elect James M. Curley and Gov. Louis E. Brann of Maine. Governor Brann, whom Governor-elect Curley met at the Copley-Plaza, is in Boston attending the New England Council meeting.

Governor Brann agreed to consider the matter and favored Mr. Curley's proposal that each state contribute $100,000 toward a joint advertising pool.

"Portland, Oregon, has its great Rose Festival to attract crowds," said Mr. Curley. "New Orleans has its Mardi Gras; Florida has a year-round advertising campaign. A New England advertising campaign should do for this section what these features have done for other states."

Mr. Curley also discussed calling attention of New England governors to his plan of reciprocity commercial agreements with Canada, Central and South America. In addition, he announced that he plans a move to bar from New England imports from nations refusing to pay their war debts.

# Curley Sets Parley Date For Mayors of Bay State

Gov.-elect James M. Curley today announced that his housing conference with the mayors and selectmen of Massachusetts cities and towns will be held on Saturday at 1 p. m.

At this conference the Governor-elect hopes to solidify plans for development of a federal program of low cost housing in Massachusetts. The invitations to the conference were sent out today. It will be held in the Dickens room of the Parker House.

# State Finds Little Liquor Law Evasion

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H.—The best record of any state in New England is claimed by New Hampshire, which in October gave little trouble in the matter of evasions of liquor laws, according to the statistics of the State Liquor Commission. Not a single still was seized in this State and only 49 gallons of spirits were confiscated.

In New Hampshire's record for liquor violations, it was shown that but three automobiles were seized by inspectors on the State highways with but six arrests for evaders of the law. Total property valuation of the goods seized amounted to but $715, whereas the total for the New England states reached $171,893.

Of all the 115,900 gallons of mash confiscated in New England none was seized in New Hampshire.

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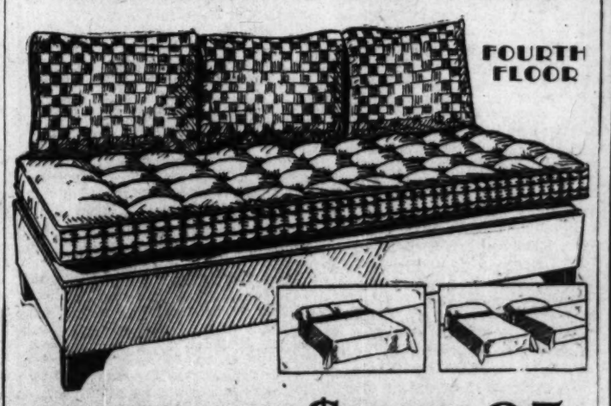

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# Ely Blasts Police Bill Fiasco

## Miss Perkins—Issues and Dishes

## Curley Asked to Walk Tightrope

(Continued from Page 1)

answer that one. But it put it aside as something to enjoy when and if the bill were passed.

In fact, a busy season was seen for the new Legislature. This police bill was but one of more than 70 that have been filed so far, and the dead line for filing is still six weeks away.

Among other bills filed yesterday were:

A bill providing for a primary in Boston for the election of Mayor and City Council.

A bill providing for a 1-cent reduction in the present 3-cent gasoline tax.

A bill providing for State lotteries, the money raised to be divided 50 per cent for prizes and 50 per cent for distribution to cities and towns for welfare relief.

Mr. Curley has come out in favor of lotteries in preference to horse and dog racing. This bill would add lotteries to these other gambling practices.

### Republicans Gain

Chances are that a Republican will feel at home again in the Massachusetts Legislature. Reason? The Senate will probably remain Republican. As a result of the recount of the votes given to Republican Albert Cole and Democrat Joseph B. Clancey, Cole has a five-vote hold on the Senate. Unless this result is overturned by the Supreme Court, which will pass on the legality of the recount, the Senate score will read: "Republicans 21, Democrats 19."

Otherwise, the Senate will be deadlocked to the tune of 20-20, with no end of complications involved in choosing a president and in getting legislation moved along. But Democrats would rather suffer the complications than lose the Senate; so tomorrow at the Suffolk County Courthouse, before the Supreme Court, a hearing on the election will be held. At this time counsel for Mr. Clancey will claim that the Lynn Election Board did not give due notice of the recount to the parties, that neither the candidates nor their representatives were allowed directly to observe the recount.

### ERA Tools Locked Up

Bellingham's stalled ERA workers to the number of 55 hung around again today. The board of selectmen had locked up the tools because they would not stand for the dismissal by state ERA head Arthur G. Rotch of the present town ERA head Herbert Ambler, and the substitution of a Curley Democrat, Edwin F. Tuttle.

Of the three selectmen, two were for Mr. Ambler, one for Mr. Tuttle. So the ERA tools remained locked up. Immediately the cries of politics had come from all sides. Here was political patronage putting a good man out to make place for a political supporter of the new Democratic state head and newly elected Governor, James M. Curley.

Today Mr. Ambler had hushed up this point of view. Despite his displeasure at his dismissal, he wasn't going to protest on a false basis. He therefore made a statement to show that plain human pride was back of his discharge. He said:

"The job of administrator of ERA work in this town doesn't really amount to much as a public service. But when a man is removed from such a post 'for the good of the service,' and the state administrator remains silent on the reasons for his action it becomes a question of right or wrong and must be cleared up.

"The basis for this whole trouble is a little mistake that Rotch made some time ago when he first listened to anonymous complaints brought by disgruntled and selfish interests in this town. One mistake led to another, culminating in my removal. Now Rotch's pride and dignity are too far committed for him to take a backward step or right the wrong."

### Discourteous Relief

Only contact between state and city governments and the poor are welfare visitors. Thus should these people combine the utmost compassion, courtesy and thoughtfulness with alertness. Today state and Lynn welfare visitors considered one another questioningly. They had been accused of insulting and humiliating the people they visited, particularly the aged.

Speaking for the Boston episodes, Mrs. Louise Wood, president of the Republican Women's Club of Boston, said: "These visitors prate about the homes and ask innumerable questions. They have insulted the aged members who have applied for assistance."

Speaking for Lynn Miss Katherine McCue, of the Lynn Public Welfare Board, said she had had reports of state visitors humiliating relief recipients. Instead of submitting the aged to such visitors she felt that a straight old-age pension law, administered by an entirely new division would be the answer.

Quickly members of the Boston Welfare Board and Louise A. Lipp, asistant state supervisor of old age assistance, replied, said that visitors had been instructed to treat old age assistance applicants "courteously and kindly." The hearing ended there, to be resumed Friday.

### Bouquet of Smiles

Boston today was interested in three odds and ends in the news that made mouth corners turn up.

First came the bakers' convention with gayer and brighter clothing for bread. A loaf of bread is still a good, conservative old-fashioned product, even when cracked-wheat is added. But sales appeal can be worked up by selling it sliced or putting fancy wrappers on it.

The bakers decided the gay wrappers would be the effort this year. So wrappers of new materials in brightest hues of red, blue, green and other colors will adorn the family loaf this season. Other notes from the convention are that the holes in doughnuts are getting smaller every year and that chocolate cake is the first choice of 70 per cent of the women in the country.

Second smile was a police officer sending out a list of stolen-car numbers on the radio. One number was announced with particular emphasis. It was his own car, stolen while his wife was shopping. He expects to recover it.

Third smile was a vivid reminder of Ellis Parker Butler's famous book, "Pigs Is Pigs." In that story guinea pigs parked in a railroad station, awaiting a claimant, multiplied so fast that the whole place was soon full of them.

The AAA in Middlesex County has found that with regular pigs the same thing holds true. A lot of pigs to which the Government holds title has multiplied, so that 200 little pigs are looking for a market to go to. The Government is sending them to the needy farmers in its experimental town of Hubbardston. These farmers must keep them until March, when they will be big enough to be of market value.

But in the town of Hubbardston this largesse is not entirely appreciated. Nelson Frissel, the rehabilitation director groaned as he saw a new job of trying to sell his farmers the idea of taking over a lot of little pigs. In fact many of the residents have already said they wouldn't have them.

So whatever happens Mr. Frissell sees a surplus of pigs. And he doesn't have the slightest idea what to do about them.

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They do not like cold, or thick wraps, or to be shut in from the out-of-doors. They seek mellow warmth, and that change from accustomed things that is so true a rest. They go to *play*—along the blue sea, in the lovely hills, among the desert oases of a land that was made to enjoy *out-of-doors*, all winter long.

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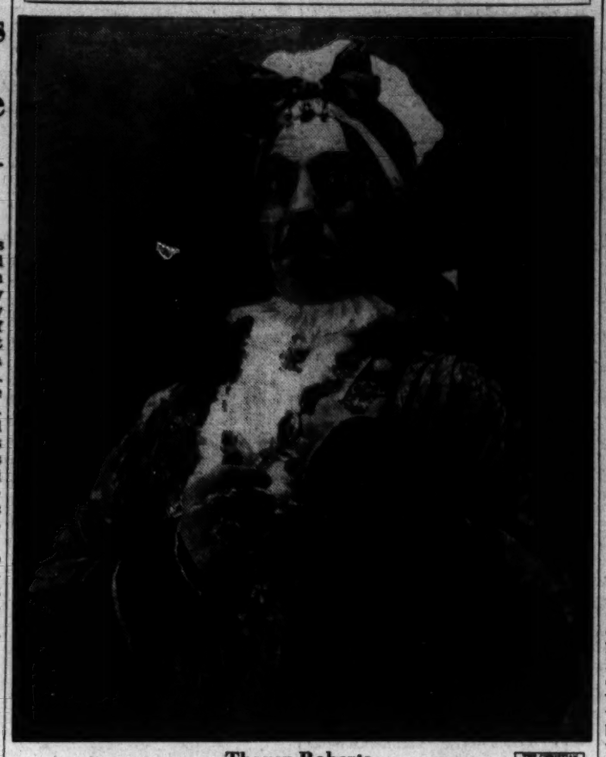
## He's a Modern Trouper



Thayer Roberts
Of Caravan Players, as M. Jourdain in Molière's Farce.

# *Boston Sees Motor Players Who Take Art on Gypsy Tour*

A caravan of determined actors and actresses rumbled into Boston the other day. There are no "stars" in the group, nor is there a huge retinue with advance agents, nor are there several baggage cars of scenery.

All this you would have observed if you attended any of the performances of the Caravan Players at the Copley Theater this week. The players are to remain in Boston the rest of this week.

The Caravan Players seems to be a fitting title for the group, when one considers the fact that they are on a tour of 23 states that will cover nearly 25,000 miles in a period of 24 weeks.

One might say that the Caravan Players exist today because of the depression. Nearly every one of the troupe was a victim of unemployment before hitching to the Caravan. But they had enthusiasm and ambition. They refused government assistance and the daily rounds of producers' offices in New York with its 10-to-1 shot of hitting a job.

Jennette Dowling, actress-manager, and Thayer Roberts, actor-director, conceived the idea of the Caravan company in 1931. Both reached the same conclusion when they were stranded in New York with the theater at its lowest ebb. A company of co-sufferers gathered and with a combined capital of $200, they opened in Detroit.

**Colleges Back Them**

American colleges and universities now are the medium through which they do most of their touring, although many engagements are under women's club auspices and in small towns that have not seen a real play in years. Classical comedy and tragedy form the backbone of the repertoire, with new modern plays to be added later.

The plays they selected as best suited for amusement as well as educational value were Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew"; Molière's "The Would-Be Gentleman" and an adaption of Stephen Phillips' tragedy, "Paolo and Francesca."

Three costume plays meant considerable work in the matter of assembling the costumes and properties of the various periods in the plays. Weeks of research went into the preparations for the costume and property designs, which are all authentic.

**Built for Hard Knocks**

They are built to stand up under plenty of hard knocks on the road tour.

Rare laces, gorgeous tapestry fabrics and metallic cloths vied with wigs, leather and cocked hats for prominence in the costume shops of the players. Several young girls from Boston colleges of theater art plied busy needles day and night for weeks in the making of over 150 different costumes. In the scenery shops, hard-working groups of young men constructed and painted the several sets for the plays. Frail gilt chairs of the Louis XIV period fraternized with the heavy Italian furniture of the Rimini period.

Space in transit had to be considered, too, for there is only one large truck to carry all the settings costume trunks and props, besides lighting equipment and other necessary production material.

With all these problems satisfactorily solved, the tour began on Nov. 1 at Bowdoin College. Next came Colby College, where two performances were given.

The acting company is composed of professionals, people who have played in stock companies and road shows all over the country. Most of them are college graduates and have abandoned a career chosen by parents for a stage life that is seldom noted for its lucrative return.

## Utility Employees Voting on Strike

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22 (AP)—James E. Toher, spokesman for the Brotherhood of Utility Employees of America, said today that the workers of the Narragansett Electric Company here will not strike before next Tuesday, when a conference is to be held with company officials.

A strike vote was being taken today in the office of the union. Voting was to be from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Mr. Toher said it was the intention of the employees to give proper notification to the public before final action is taken, and he denied he had any intention of shutting off further negotiations with the company officials.

## Connecticut's Governor Plans to Retire in 1936

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, who in January will start his third term as Connecticut's chief executive, plans to retire in 1936, it was disclosed today.

The contemplated retirement was made known in a letter from Governor Cross to members of his staff, in which he asks them to accept reappointment, as "it is not likely that I shall again be a candidate for Governor."

## Milk Pitcher's Return Urged to End Surplus

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 22 (AP)—The surplus milk problem could be solved by returning the milk pitcher to the dining table, according to Prof. J. H. Frandsen, head of the dairy industry department at Massachusetts State College.

"If we can get the milk pitcher back on the dining table, as it used to be in every early American home, the surplus milk problem will disappear," he said. The old custom of placing a brimming milk pitcher on the table at each meal, he said, is now practically obsolete except in farm homes.

"If we all consumed just one-half a glass of milk more a day," he asserted, "our present surplus milk problem would disappear, and if we could each use just an extra ounce of butter each week, that terrible surplus of butter that has bothered the milk men so much would disappear within a few months."

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# New England's Trade Probes Federal Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

flinchingly, and laid them before Mr. Hopkins. "We feel the Administration is far too ready to accept grandiose schemes which simply are not practical. . . . Can a nation recklessly spend and recklessly borrow itself into prosperity? . . . Can business expand if labor forces more costs and yet more costs in the form of higher wages?"

He tossed back at the Administration its own request for action. The Government, he indicated, must take the first steps toward reconciliation—practical steps—steps which have not been actually set in motion, despite all the talk of a honeymoon.

Business, he indicated, has its hands tied until the heavy hand of the Government is first lifted. "If the Government is in a frame of mind to be practical," he said, and laid particular stress on the "if," "then business will co-operate cordially.

"This I say to our guests from Washington, because it would be unfair not to tell them exactly how concerned we of New England are."

In the last six weeks, Mr. Sharpe declared, much has been done by business and government leaders to allay apprehension. He did not accept this as enough. "These soft words by no means cover the points which have been so disturbing to business. Some of them are but intentions—not yet translated into action." He added:

"There should be an end to business and the Government standing aloof and calling each other names. We need realistic discussion.

"The gap between our points of view cannot be repaired over night."

**Social Laws Championed**

Gov. Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island spoke as the champion of social legislation. "Business," he said, "must place the principles of humanity above the profit principle.

"I say to you that honest and square legislation is good for all and must come. The employer should know that the present plans of the New Deal will not take away his personal integrity, nor his individuality, nor his freedom. He only stands to lose license. No modern society interprets independence to mean that a man can beat his wife or commit murder.

"As no nation can endure half slave and half free, so no nation can endure with 10 per cent of its people inordinately rich, while 50 per cent cannot get the necessities of life. To the man who objects to some necessary distribution of wealth, and who says, 'What do I care about the people?' there is a hard matter-of-fact answer, 'You are one of them.'"

**Officers Elected**

At a business meeting of the directors of the council, Winthrop L. Carter, president of the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company of Nashua, N. H., was elected president of the council. John L. Baxter of H. C. Baxter & Brothers Company of Brunswick, Maine, was elected secretary. Frank C. Nichols, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, was re-elected treasurer and Dudley Harmon of Wellesley Hills was re-elected executive vice-president.


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# Haverhill Board Pushes Demand For Wage Revision of Shoe Code

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 22 (AP)—The Haverhill Manufacturers' Board of Trade, representing the largest shoe manufacturers in the city, today telegraphed the National Recovery Board at Washington asking to be advised what if any action is contemplated in behalf of the local shoe industry. Specifically, the manufacturers wish the shoe code reopened and uniform wages established to eliminate unfair competition of small unorganized shoe communities.

"The Haverhill shoe industry is being gradually destroyed by unrestrained competition by outside unorganized communities," the telegram ran. "We are willing to cooperate with any governmental plan to bring about recovery, but our manufacturers deny the right of any governmental agency to establish rules that operate to destroy business in an organized center, while it permits an unorganized center to operate free and unrestrained in a similar business. Before the remnant of the shoe business now left in Haverhill disappears, we request that your board take immediate action for some relief, or inform us that you cannot render any assistance."

The A. E. Emerson Shoe Company, employing 435 workers, which recently announced plans for removal to Manchester, N. H., today gives out word that the company is in process of liquidation and that the manufacture of shoes will be abandoned.

Union officials, who are joined with the manufacturers in their demand for reopening of the shoe code, said that if it is reopened they will demand establishment of minimum wages for each department in the shoe industry. Tentatively, they noted, $1 an hour would be asked for skilled workers, 50 to 80 cents an hour for semiskilled, and 50 cents an hour for unskilled. The present minimum wage fixed by the code is $14 a week, and both manufacturers and union officials here declare that the minimum has been made the maximum in some of the Maine and New Hampshire shoe towns, to which several local manufacturers have threatened to move.

## University Is to Assist New Hampshire Students

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. H.—A central student employment bureau has been set up at the University of New Hampshire, here, to operate in connection with the university's bureau of appointments.

All students of the university are eligible to register and the bureau will provide a central record file of all students desiring part time and summer work.


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# Russia Dangles Trade Orders

# Hull and Peek Differ on Pacts

# Steel Truce Criticized by Green

### Relief Wages to Be Based on Scales Prevailing in Local Communities—Ford's Bid on Truck for Park Service 'Satisfactory,' Thus Making History

*The Washington Day*
*with*
*The Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—With Soviet Russia dangling juicy prospects of large orders for American goods before the eager eyes of Administration officials and with prophecies of many new trade treaties in the near future emanating from the State Department, the general drive for revived American foregn markets took the center of the capital stage today.

Clamoring in the wings for equal recognition in the headlines, however, were: A Federal Trade Commission report charging public utilities with a newspaper propaganda campaign dwarfing anything else in peace-time history, initial explorations into the question of what Great Britain and the United States will do to avoid naval misunderstandings if and when existing naval agreements break down, and the ominous problem of handling the thousands of legislative devices which members of Congress are bringing back here as sovereign panaceas for the nation's ills.

The real surprise of the day was word that Ford Motor Company had at last submitted a "satisfactory" certificate of compliance with the NRA. Thus ended the most dramatic battle in the Blue Eagle's history.

* * *

**Bait and Threats:** A French demand for a wheat export quota larger than that now sought by the United States, emanating from the conference at Budapest, and tantalizing stories from Moscow of vast sums of Soviet money to be spent abroad for machinery, railroad rolling stock, rails, electrical goods provided the foreign background for intensive concentration here on construction of the new fabric of reciprocal trade agreements.

Discussions with Russia have long been at a standstill, due to the amount and terms of credit the Soviets want and disagreement over debt settlements. But current cables bring word of a gigantic railway building program decided upon in Moscow, while it is learned simultaneously here that profits from gold ore shipped to the United States by the Soviets may be used to purchase some of the materials needed for the proposed railroad.

It may provide just the stimulus necessary to reopen trade discussions. At least, this is undoubtedly the hope of Russia, which still has its eyes on the closed doors of the Export-Import Bank. All the credit Russia could reasonably expect lies behind those doors. Perhaps the ore shipments and the railroad program will prove the magic word which will swing them open.

At the same time, France, which wants to buy increasingly less in the United States while shipping more, threatens what little foreign market there is left for American wheat by suddenly demanding a wheat quota regardless of the fact that France has never exported wheat for sale. To grant the 20,000,000 bushel quota sought by France would necessitate sharp cuts in the quotas of all normal wheat exporting countries.

* * *

**Which Answer?** Under the stimulus of these and similar foreign moves the trade agreement machinery here is grinding away 24 hours a day. Secretary of State Cordell Hull predicts more treaties will be actually negotiated and signed during the next few months than during the entire time since Congress first authorized this approach to the trade problem.

But this progress is not without its internal complications. As the work is speeded up, the fundamental difference of approach to the problem on the part of the two highest officials concerned with its solution becomes more sharply apparent. George N. Peek, president of the Export-Import Bank, tends more and more to embrace the extreme nationalistic point of view and to favor use of every device possible to stimulate American exports including exclusive agreements, arbitrary quotas and embargoes.

On the other hand, Secretary Hull reiterates his firm conviction, based on a broader and more international view of the world's trade difficulties, that while such devices may be unavoidable as temporary measures in a few extreme cases they are nevertheless dangerous and generally unethical.

Mr. Hull strongly favors retention of "most favored nation" clauses in all United States trade agreements and equitable treatment for all other nations with whom the United States deals. He would perhaps exercise due care to avoid an agreement with some one country which would throw American ports open to a flood of unwanted goods from others. But he strongly opposes either asking or offering exclusive favors.

Whether the work of drafting the new agreements can go much farther without a choice between the two methods is the question of the moment. President Roosevelt is counting on expanded foreign trade to aid in domestic recovery. Will it be Mr. Hull's or Mr. Peek's variety?

* * *

**No Steel Truce:** A proposed labor truce in the steel industry proposed by the United States Steel Corporation and providing for majority and minority representation of labor groups in steel plants was criticized today by William Green, head of the A. F. of L. He said the federation would stand fast for collective bargaining on the basis of majority rule, as set forth by the National Labor Relations Board.

The steel company's plan, it was asserted, provided for A. F. of L. recognition wherever such representatives were chosen by the workers of an individual factory, but carried a refusal to sign union contracts for a closed shop.

* * *

**Relief Wages:** The minimum hour-wage rate of 30 cents an hour for work relief, agreed to by the Emergency Relief Administration and the American Federation of Labor at the beginning of the program has been rescinded. Hereafter it will be left to local committees representing labor, business and the local relief administration to determine what the medium shall be in their community.

The wage rate, set by the Federal Administration, has been attacked many times by various communities as working hardships. From time to time there have been complaints that it was impossible to get cheap farm labor and that men were leaving private employment because they could get better pay on relief jobs.

Henceforth, it was announced, the governing factor for wages will be the hourly wage rate prevailing in the various communities for the kind of labor performed. Jacob Baker, assistant administrator in charge of the works division, predicted that the change would result in a "satisfactory adjustment to the customs and requirements of the communities."

* * *

**Ford Makes Peace:** One small truck sold to the Department of the Interior here today for the National Park Service made history. It is the first product of the Ford Motor Company to be sold to any agency of the United States Government since March 14 last, when an executive order prohibited purchase of anything by the Federal Government not accompanied by a certificate of compliance with the NRA.

Since that date local Ford dealers have resorted to every conceivable device to get in on the numerous orders for cars which have been constantly issued under New Deal and recovery stimulus. They have themselves offered certificates that they were complying with the NRA. But that was not enough. The certificate had to attest that NRA rules were observed in every stage of the car's manufacture. Their bids were overruled in every instance. The dealers then resorted to the courts while Ford competitors, Chevrolet and Plymouth, were obtaining enormous contracts.

Just what has happened behind the doors of the Ford Motor Company is not yet known. The Interior Department merely announced that the certificate accompanying a Ford dealer bid was "satisfactory." Since he was low bidder he automatically received the contract for 15 trucks, the first of which is to be delivered immediately.

It is presumed that today's sale opens the way for Fords into all future government motorcar contracts. Provided the certificate stands up with the Comptroller General's office all will be well for Mr. Ford.

## Watching Magic With Hammer and Nails

Acme P & A

**Close Supervision Assures a Remade Toy of Fine Craftsmanship**

**California Adds Interesting Chapter to New Deal Book.**

Making new toys for old is the baby project of the State Emergency Relief Administration in California. In this San Francisco shop Robert Montgomery is doing some very careful inspecting of the work of William Trau who doesn't seem to object in the least. Dolls, carts and all sorts of playthings are restored in these repair shops and are given to needy families at Christmas time.

## Bridgeport Sees Giant Flying Boat Tested For Flight Over the Pacific

A giant flying boat has been cruising over Bridgeport, Conn., the last few weeks. It will continue to cruise most of this week. Yet Bridgeporters, accustomed to huge airplanes over their city, home of the Sikorsky flying boat plant, probably gave it a peremptory glance and went about their businesses. Outwardly this craft looks like the Brazilian Clipper, Sikorsky-built boat, recently delivered to Pan American Airways, which carries 38 passengers and reduces Miami-Buenos Aires schedules to five days.

Inwardly this new flying boat, the "Clipper No. 5," is startlingly different, and Sunday evening Pan American Airways disclosed the reason. With seats displaced by sleeping quarters for a crew and tanks to hold eight and one-half tons of fuel, "No. 5" is to be used as a laboratory for transoceanic flight tests and crew training, with flight across the Pacific as her ultimate purpose.

Plans for "No. 5" call for Department of Commerce licensing tests this week at Bridgeport after which she will make an overwater flight to Miami out of sight of land. A mere "hop" is this 1100-mile flight to Miami, since "No. 5's" wing tanks alone hold 1250 gallons, sufficient fuel for 1250 miles, proved in past performances. Special pumping equipment transfers fuel for passenger-cabin tanks to the wing tanks, giving "No. 5" a cruising range of 3000 miles, longer than any overwater jump from the Pacific coast to China.

At Miami, "No. 5" will continue training flights for personnel and data upon which to base further commercial schedules. Shortly after the first of the year she goes to California for the first of the experimental flights across the Pacific by way of Hawaii and the smaller islands to the Philippines and China.

Associated with this new experimental work of Pan American is Col. Clarence M. Young, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air, to whom is credited much of the foundation work for federal lighted and radio-equipped airways.

## Pardon for Mayor-Elect Gives Right to Hold Office

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—A presidential pardon, granted because the offense had been paid for by a prison term, yesterday gave the Mayor-elect of Kokomo, Ind., the right to take his oath of office.

President Roosevelt gave a full pardon to Olin R. Holt, who had served seven months of an 18 months' sentence for conspiracy to violate the liquor laws. Because Mayor-elect Holt went to Leavenworth Penitentiary March 31, 1931, he lost his civil rights—including those of voting and holding office.

## *Man Who Gave Million Away Now Seeks Job at $25 a Week*

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—As he sat on a cot at the Hartford House, a free lodging house provided by the PERA, Alexander Ector Orr Munsell knitted a sweater, and said tonight he had given away his entire fortune of almost $1,000,000 during the past 15 months.

"The only joy I found in my million dollars was in giving it away," Mr. Munsell said, as he plied his needles.

"Now, like millions of others, I am looking for a $25-a-week job. In seven weeks the last of my inheritance, which has dwindled to $27 a week, will be stopped, and I'll be standing on my own feet."

Mr. Munsell, one of four heirs to the $7,000,000 legacy of his grandfather of the same name, who was president of the New York Life Insurance Company, settled half the bequest on his estranged wife, Margaret Jean Dodd Munsell of Boston. Most of his charity he dispensed in Baltimore through an agency of his own creation.

"I have managed to get by during the last year," he disclosed, "by earning a little serving on Baltimore juries. In fact, I have managed to save $300."

Mr. Munsell said he earned $100,000 in a single day just before the market slump in 1929.

He has been living in the Hartford House until recently, where he interviews those seeking government relief.

Now he is trying to interest wealthy persons in contributing relief to the poor. He keeps a complete record of his every donation, as a result of which, he said, he has become "quite a social psychologist."

Mr. Munsell said he had himself examined by a psychiatrist before he began charity work so that he could not be stopped on the ground that he was mentally incapable of administering his share of the legacy.

He has two sons at a Tucson, Ariz., school and another at school in Concord, Mass. His mother and one sister, Mrs. Julia Nowles, live in San Francisco.

### Mother Says It's True

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22 (AP)—The strange story of Alexander Ector Orr Munsell that he gave away his entire fortune in the past 15 months brought terse comment here today from his mother, Mrs. Julia Munsell of San Francisco.

"Yes, it's true," she said. "My son has given away his entire fortune. I don't care to discuss it any further."

## Belgian Ministers Ready to Give Up Industrial Posts

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22 (AP)—Premier Georges Theunis announced today he was divesting himself of all his extensive financial and industrial connections. The government head's action was a result of outspoken criticism in the press and from labor factions that his newly formed Cabinet was "a government of financiers."

Minister of Finance Emile Francqui said that he also would resign from the governorship of the Société Generale as soon as the Government receives a vote of confidence from Parliament after its presentation to that body on Tuesday.

### Chilean Council Meets

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 22 (By U. P.)—The National Economic Council held its first meeting Tuesday and heard the Finance Minister, Gustavo Ross, explain the Government's purpose in establishing the body to co-ordinate economic and financial activities of the country. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Agriculture and Public Works joined with an advisory committee of 19 representatives of financial, industrial and commercial institutions, compose the council.


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There's the glamour of all nations about these
Gift Wrappings and Novelties
Overnight the Green Salon in Millinery Shop has been transformed into a Christmas Box Shop. Here you'll find beautiful boxes and wrappings worthy of the gifts they envelop. Here also are little whimsicalities that are gifts in themselves . . . children's books illustrated in color by that clever Viennese, Emmy Zweybruck . . . tiny Christmas angels from the Black Forest . . . fascinating antique copper from Florence. You won't find their like anywhere in Rochester.
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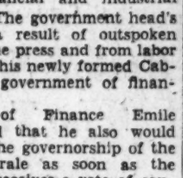
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# Spain's Social Rebirth Slowed By Disunity of Progressivists; Anarchist Influence Persists

## Madrid Center of Socialists, Who Tend to Milder Methods Than 1,000,000 Syndicalists in Barcelona, Andalusia and Aragon

*Spain in Transition*
Fourth of Six Articles

By Mallory Browne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID — Mirrored in Spain's struggle are the most vital problems facing Europe and America today.

Dictatorship or democracy? Collectivism or individualism? Fascism or Communism? "New Deal" or status quo? These are the chief conflicts shaking Spain.

But Spain is a magnifying mirror; it intensifies these problems, distorts them into savagely elemental forms, caricatures them into extremes of Anarchism that would often be comic but for their tragic effects.

In Spain, Anarchism is individualism in an excessive form; it is a heroic love of liberty carried to the point of terrorism and revolutionary license; it is self-government, but sets up each individual as an almost unbridled dictator of his own actions.

Anarchism in Spain, for instance, can only be comprehended in its relation to Syndicalism, to the Spanish labor problem. There are, it is estimated, more than 1,000,000 Syndicalists in Spain today. Spanish Syndicalism is, in its essence, simply the barest possible framework of an organization which Anarchism allows. Its strength is concentrated chiefly in Barcelona and in the provinces of Andalusia, Aragon and Valencia.

**"Angel Eyelash"**

To speak of a single chief or leader of the Anarchists would be a contradiction of terms. There is one man in Spain, however, who has long been an active and outstanding Anarcho-Syndicalist: Angel Pestana.

This fiery fanatic, whose revolutionary allure is in comic contradiction to his name of Angel Eyelash, is now, characteristically enough, rejected by most of the Syndicalists as far too conservative. He has gone so far as to intimate that he favors action through an organized political party as an interim measure. But he remains nevertheless well qualified to expose the main idea and methods of Spanish Syndicalism.

"It is the essence of Syndicalism to presuppose that all social transformation can only be brought about by revolution," Señor Pestana says in an article in the Spanish review, Leviatan. "Its method is always that of direct action.

"But in what does direct action consist? Most people—including many anarchist leaders—think that direct action consists in systematic violence. But in reality the method of direct action is not and cannot be systematic violence.

"Direct action consists in trying to solve any problems that come up between the worker and his employer directly, without the intervention of any third person or party. And this means that in labor disputes the worker has no possible recourse other than the strike—which may be partial, or general in one industry or general in all industries.

**Syndicalism Nonpolitical**

"Syndicalism is nonpolitical and anti-electoral. It definitely rejects political action by the proletariat, basing its decision on the inefficacy of Socialist intervention on the legislative plane wherever it is attempted. At the same time, it does not impose a single standard of conduct on everyone but leaves each individual at liberty to do whatever seems best to him. Most of the questions that arise, however, Syndicalism tries to solve in the street: that is to say, it tries to resolve them by creating states of public opinion that bring pressure to bear on public authorities, or on whoever is concerned.

"What is the picture of Syndicalism in Spain? Without hesitation I answer: extremely bright. Brighter than that of any other trend. For Syndicalism, with its tendency to socialize riches, is called to inherit the succession of the capitalistic régime. Naturally this will oblige it to make important modifications in its doctrines and methods."

Señor Pestana acknowledges that the incoherence and disunity almost irremediably inherent in anarchism, greatly enfeeble its action at present. "But it is easy to forsee," he insists, "that all will eventually be united by the common ideal, instead of mutually weakening each other. Joint action against the common enemy, the capitalistic régime, will fortify us all. And the common denominator that will serve as a unifying cement is Syndicalism, the theory and action of the working and producing classes, destined to transform the world, arriving at last at the socialization of wealth—the only means of attenuating the evils and injustices of a régime over which the capitalist strides erect and arrogant."

**Weak Because Negative**

Obviously, the weakness of this Anarchic Syndicalism is in its wholly negative nature. It does not even pretend to build up, but preoccupies itself solely with tearing down, with a childishly sublime faith that some miracle will regulate everything once "Capitalism" is put out of the way.

"The Anarchism of Barcelona," writes Salvador de Madariaga, authority on contemporary Spain, "hails from the incurable optimism of Jean Jacques Rousseau, and stirs all the unlit enthusiasm of the Mediterranean romantic. If men are naturally good, the evils of collective life must needs come from institutions and tyrants—so the sooner we get rid of them the better for natural man. This creed was bound to appeal to a people so strongly individualistic as the Catalan; it was bound to be received with enthusiasm by a race of poverty-stricken Andalusians, who had never seen the right side of an institution."

Communism, and its milder Marxian ally Socialism, centers in Castile, and especially in Madrid. Here, too, Spanish individualism asserts itself, even in the collectivism that denies the ascendency of the individual; for there is not one Communism in Spain: there are three—at least! And there is a wide range of Socialisms.

There are Communists who are directly inspired by Moscow; those who on the contrary follow Trotzky, and a third party of Spanish Communists who follow no one in particular.

**Diverse Social Theories**

Of the Socialists—who have recently constituted an alliance or "Common Front" with the Communists—the majority are like their leader, Largo Caballero, whose theories are whole-heartedly Marxian but who admits that in practice Spanish Socialism would have to be radically modified, even to preserving private ownership of property for a long time at least, before it would be acceptable to most Spaniards.

Others, however, are uncompromising in their radicalism. Luis Araquistain, an eminent Spanish author and an intimate adviser of Señor Caballero, is one of these.

"Revolutionary Socialism has not collapsed, as its enemies affirm," Señor Araquistain declares. "But its adulterated falsification has. Marx and Engels were right in everything in their theory of the state and in their program of action.

"History is a permanent civil war. Woe unto those who are unable or unwilling to admit this fact! This does not mean that every day we must strike an actual blow by physical force. But it does mean that Socialism must be every moment in a moral state of war, disposed to materialize it at every favorable opportunity."

**Moderate Counsel**

At the opposite end of the Socialist scale are such men as Julian Besteiro, for two and a half years President of the Republican Cortes, who has steadfastly refused to approve any action by the Socialists that was not entirely legal and parliamentary; and Fernando de los Rios, the philosopher of Spanish Socialism.

It is quite possible of course that the milder counsels of these moderates would not prevail in the event of a successful seizure of power by the proletariat; but it is at least significant that today both Don Besteiro and Don de los Rios have an important following in the Socialist Party.

Will Spain go Communist? Will it be the next "Socialist Soviet Republic"? Or does the collapse of the recent revolt and revolutionary general strike mark the beginning of the end for Spanish Marxism—as the Austrian Socialists were crushed after their attempted uprising last February?

A significant light is thrown on this question by Señor de Madariaga's startling analysis of Socialism in Spain.

"Though Castilian Socialism prides itself on its freedom from all religious tenets and considers itself as a natural adversary of the Catholic faith," says Señor de Madariaga, "its policy springs from an attitude toward life which is strongly influenced by the profound traditions of Catholic Spain.

**Triangular Conflict**

"That sense of authority, that instinct for government from above, firm leadership, the responsibility and power of the man at the helm, the weight and dignity of institutions, all the subconscious tendencies of the Castilian Socialism—which it has, of course, in common with every other manifestation of Castilian public life—all may be traced to the Catholic sense of man's weakness and tendency to error, to that profound conviction that it is neither prudent for the community nor charitable to the individual to let anyone feel the weight of too much liberty.

"The 'Autoritarios' (term applied to themselves by the Spanish Marxists to distinguish them from the anarchists or 'Anti-Autoritarios') of the nineteenth century were but the worthy descendants of the sixteenth century Spaniards who had conceived and lived the Spanish Empire as a vast institution based on authority and aiming at the good of man. The faith has changed, and the other world has moved from an ever-receding eternity to an ever-receding ideal; but the gravity, the stern political outlook, and the creative institutional sense are the same.

"The Socialist movement of Madrid is thus the only truly historical entity in Spanish modern politics, i. e., the only feature endowed with an inner life which gives it a permanent, growing and formative value in the life of the country."

But opposed to these two elements, symbolized by Moscow and Rome, is that other equally Spanish tradition, anarchism. Its immense significance lies precisely in the fact that it represents the extreme form of that individualistic liberation deeply rooted in all Spaniards, though effectively smothered in many.

Between Anarchists and Socialists, as between both of these and Clericalism, there is violent conflict. It may well be that the outcome of this triangular struggle will serve as a signpost for the rest of the world in its own similar problems.

## Change Breaks In on Traditional Spain

'Upper Left to Right: By Henri Manuel; by Alfonso; Wide World. Lower: © Publishers'

**Thinkers Who Watch Spain's Kaleidoscopic Course**

Upper, Left to Right—Salvador de Madariaga, Scholar and Diplomat; Angel Pestana, Prominent Anarcho-Syndicalist; Julian Besteiro. Below—Peasant Life Near Seville.

# National Congress Pushes For Complete Independence As Ultimate Goal for India

## Gandhi's Resignation From Direct Leadership to Devote Himself to Village Industries Development Not Expected to Prove Impediment

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BOMBAY—A new push for complete independence as the ultimate goal for India is seen in the proceedings of the recent conference here of the Indian National Congress, India's chief independent political organization.

This conference was attended by delegates from all parts of India. The speeches made at it, and especially that of its president, Rajendra Prasad indicated that the congress, while recognizing that subversive agitation against the Government has failed, nevertheless proposes to continue its opposition to the proposed scheme of constitutional reforms.

The Mahatma Gandhi's resignation of direct leadership of the congress overshadowed all other topics. But the general feeling now is that this leadership will continue in less immediate shape.

**Approve Gandhi's Changes**

In the course of the proceedings, a number of changes in the organization of the Congress put forward by Mr. Gandi were agreed to. These changes include the limitation of the number of the delegates to the annual session to 2000 instead of 6000 as in the past. The proportion of the delegates to be drawn from rural areas is also to be materially increased. These changes are both to the good. The first means making the Congress less unwieldy. The second should tend to prevent continuance of a very undesirable state of things hitherto prevailing under which the vast mass of the population which is almost entirely agricultural, has been swamped in the Congress by the relatively much smaller industrial communities from the towns.

Mr. Gandhi now proposes to devote himself to developing his All-India Village Industries Association. This Association is designed to promote such activities as that of handweaving and spinning, to supplement the main source of livelihood of the people, which is agriculture.

Congress meanwhile is to conduct intensified propaganda in the constituencies with a view to returning as many as possible of its candidates to the provincial and central legislatures.

Varying estimates have been formed of the prospects of Congress in the elections.

**Laxity Deplored**

The Bombay Chronicle, one of this party's journals said on Oct. 1: "The most deplorable consequence of the chaotic condition in the Congress is the laxity in carrying on the election campaign. One reason for calling off civil disobedience was to make constructive work possible; but that work has since been conspicuous by its absence." On the other hand, if Congress electioneering work is lax, activity by the constitutionalist parties or groups which occupied the Hindu non-official benches in the last Assembly seems, except in one Province, to be almost nonexistent. The exception is Madras where the Justice Party has been conducting a vigorous anti-Congress campaign, both on the platform and in the press, and judging by the results of the recent municipal elections there, its chances of success would appear to be bright. Among the most effective public onslaughts on the Congress has been one by Sir Shanmukham Chetty, the President of the Assembly, against whom the Congress, establishing a precedent, has decided to set up a candidate of its own. A recent development in Madras politics has been the decision of the Justice Party—which was founded 15 years or so ago to represent the interests of the non-Brahmins—to admit Brahmins to membership.

# Estonian Expects Ten-Year Peace In Baltic Region

## Russia's League Entry Aids Amity—Nonaggression Pacts Commended

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TALLINN, Estonia — Peace in northern Europe has been made secure for at least 10 years, declared Foreign Minister Julius Seljamaa at the recent two-day meeting of the Diet here.

According to Mr. Seljamaa the improved feeling of security now prevailing in the Baltic is due to three factors.

The first, regarded as perhaps the most important, is Russia's entry into the League of Nations.

The second is the prolongation for another 10 years of the Pact of Nonaggression between Russia and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The third factor is the recently signed Baltic Pact, which binds Estonia and its two sister republics, Latvia and Lithuania, into a Baltic Union.

Russia's League membership, Mr. Seljamaa declared, had deepened the friendly relations between Tallinn and Moscow. Estonian-Polish relations were also improved, he said.


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# Pacific Coast Conference Football—Baseball Doings at Louisville—A. A. U. Plans

## Indians Oppose Bears in Coast's Leading Battle

### Stanford Hopes to Retain Undefeated Record in Football Standing

Pacific Coast Conference Football

| College | Won | Tied | Lost | Points For | Points Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wash. State | 4 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Stanford | 4 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Washington | 4 | 0 | 1 | 56 | 44 | .800 |
| California | 3 | 0 | 1 | 62 | 28 | .750 |
| Oregon | 4 | 0 | 2 | 62 | 63 | .667 |
| U. C. L. A. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 19 | 56 | .250 |
| So. Calif. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 41 | 49 | .250 |
| Idaho | 1 | 0 | 4 | 32 | 98 | .200 |
| Oregon St. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 26 | 79 | .000 |
| Montana | 0 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 76 | .000 |

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22—The Pacific Coast Conference football season swings toward a close Saturday with a half dozen teams battling in three important contests.

Most important is the game between Stanford University and the University of California, to be played in the Memorial Stadium, high in the Berkeley hills. In Seattle, the University of Washington Huskies clash with the Cougars of Washington State. And in Los Angeles Memorial Stadium, Oregon State College meets the improving University of California at Los Angeles. Only one other Conference contest will then remain unplayed, the game between Washington and the University of Southern California, Dec. 1.

**Stanford Should Win**

The annual "big game," which brings the Stanford Indians and California Bears together, will prove more than which is the better team. It may prove that Stanford can go through her schedule undefeated and be the logical team to represent the West in the New Year's game in the Pasadena Rose Bowl. While Stanford is anxious to gain that selection, and keep the Cardinal record unsullied, those California Bears, smarting under a none-too-successful season, would like nothing better than to upset the well-laid plans.

On paper, where football games are figured out, but never won, Stanford should win. Only Santa Clara has been able to hold the big Red machine to a tie, and as the season has worked its way down toward conclusion, Stanford has looked increasingly potent with each succeeding contest.

After taking three good teams—Southern California, U. C. L. A., and Washington on three successive Saturdays, the Indians put on the pressure against the strong Olympic Club of San Francisco last Saturday and overwhelmed the clubmen, 40 to 0, with Bobby Grayson, who seems unquestionably headed for All-American rating, sitting on the side lines through the entire game. Without Grayson, the Cards gained 317 yards from scrimmage and passes, and made 17 first downs to the Olympic's five. Coach Claude E. Thornhill kept his line-up well studded with substitutes, saving his regulars from possible injury before the important game.

Meanwhile, the California Bears gathered momentum against a Conference foe, the University of Idaho, and came from behind after spotting the Vandals to a seven-point lead, and won as they pleased, 45 to 13.

Washington State was idle last Saturday, while Washington defeated the light and inexperienced College of Puget Sound team, 40 to 0. Coach James Phelan used a long string of sophomore reserves, keeping his veterans Art Ahonen and Jay Hornbeak in the game just long enough to start the Husky offensive. Every Washington point was scored in the first half, and toward the end of the game Puget Sound actually gained strength and came within a yard of scoring a touchdown.

Oregon State, who close their season against the U. C. L. A. Bruins, ran into unexpected opposition last Saturday, and were held to a 7-to-7 tie by the inspired play of the University of Montana team. The contest was fought at Corvallis, where the field was sloppy from recent rains.

U. C. L. A. rested, following the victory over St. Mary's College earlier in the week, and will enter Saturday's game against the Beavers in almost full strength. Ted Key, fullback, who was injured three weeks ago, is expected to start, and Harry Trotter, the Bruins' huge tackle, will be ready again, although Wendell Womble, who substituted for Trotter, is expected to open the game at left tackle.

The Southern California Trojans draw a bye this week, after flashing into their usual form last Saturday, when they ran wild over Oregon University to win, 33 to 0. The improved play of four Trojan backfield men, Haskell Wotkyns, Irvine E. Warburton, Cal Clemens and Bill Howard was considered the most important factor in the Trojans' first Conference victory of 1934—and the first Conference setback for Oregon this season.

**Nusslein Defeats Tilden**

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Bill Tilden dropped a five-set match to Hans Nusslein of Germany, in a professional tennis tournament yesterday. The scores were 3—6, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4

### Strong Defensive Back

William H. Hileman '35
University of Montana Football Team.

## Cardinals Reap A Rich Harvest By Player Sales

### Approximately $90,000 Is Gained as Baseball Officials Meet

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 22 (AP)—Sam Breadon and Branch Rickey, two city fellows who became baseball's greatest farmers, are reaping a rich harvest from their second bumper crop of the 1934 season.

Their coffers, enriched by the receipts from a seven-game World Series, were further swelled by approximately $90,000 by two sales and trades, and more dollars were expected to roll their way today as a bidding for good ball players speeded up.

Chicago's Cubs and Cincinnati's lowly Reds dug deep into their pockets to get Cardinal players. The Cubs gave approximately $50,000 and Pitchers Bud Tinning and Dick Ward to the Cards for Pitcher Tex Carleton; the Reds paid $40,000 for two of the Cards' most promising farm hands, Third Baseman Lew Riggs of Columbus and Outfielder Ival Goodman of Rochester. Not a bad day's business at all.

Although the report persisted that the Cardinals already had been sold to Lew Wentz, millionaire Oklahoma oil man, for $1,250,000, it still was denied. Wentz, however, was around and a very busy man as he watched the cash roll in.

**Hornsby Makes Trade**

The Cardinals, however, didn't do all the trading and selling. The St. Louis Browns, represented by the sharp Rogers Hornsby, swung a deal whereby the Browns got a bundle of cash, estimated at $20,000, together with Pitcher Bob Weiland and Infielder Johnny Burnett from Cleveland for Outfielder Bruce Campbell. The Rajah was showered with congratulations by the other traders for that one, but the Indians appeared well pleased.

The Chicago White Sox also parted with a big bank roll and Pitcher Phil Gallivan and Infielder Billy Sullivan to get Outfielder Vernon (George) Washington from Indianapolis.

The New York Yankees, hot on the trail of an outfielder to replace Babe Ruth, also made a deal with San Francisco whereby the Yankees obtain the sensational Joe DiMaggio, who established a Pacific Coast League record in 1933 by hitting safely in 61 consecutive games. There was a catch in that transaction, however, as the Yanks wanted to be sure that Joe was not permanently slowed up by a knee injury last season. Under the terms, which would give the Yanks a chance to crawl out, they will send five players, three outright and two on option, to San Francisco next fall for the coast league star. However, they were advised that DiMaggio not only was physically fit but that he was even a better prospect than Paul Waner was when he first came up.

**Indians Sign O'Neill**

Cleveland also signed up Steve O'Neill, one of its old World Series heroes, as coach, getting him from Toledo of the American Association for two players, Pitcher Forrest Twogood and another to be named later. O'Neill managed Toledo for the past two seasons.

The Pittsburgh Pirates purchased Mace Brown, right-handed pitcher from Kansas City, of the American Association. Brown, who is 27 years old, was farmed out to Tulsa last season, where he won 19 games and lost 12. Pittsburgh scouts said he was a likely looking prospect.

Meanwhile, the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues opened its annual convention with an attendance of 900, approved committee reports and re-elected J. Alvin Gardner, Texas League president, to the executive committee for a three-year term.

The International League waged its battle with the American Association over the play-off plans and Little World Series and refused to confer with the A. A. committee on plans for the series. So the A. A. chiefs started negotiations with the Pacific Coast League for a fall series between their respective champions.

Dayton, Ohio, was leading the field for the 1935 meeting, its backers claiming last night to have nine leagues pledged to them and only one more necessary to assure their getting the convention.

## Providence Reds And New Haven Eagles Win

Canadian-American Hockey League

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quebec | 4 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 14 | 8 |
| Providence | 3 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 7 |
| Boston | 2 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 14 | 5 |
| New Haven | 1 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 2 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 2 |

Results Nov. 22

Providence 2, Quebec 1.
New Haven 2, Philadelphia 1, overtime

Where the Quebec Beavers are heavy favorites on home ice their potency dims in a backspring on the road. Heading toward Providence with four-straight home victories, the Beavers were seemingly on their way to run away with the Canadian-American Hockey League title, but the picture has altered. The Beavers soon found the Reds, too, were doing quite nicely and were promptly taken in stride for two games, losing the first, 4 to 2, and last night, 2 to 1. Now the Reds are only a point behind the leaders in the race. New Haven Eagles gained their first victory in four games last night, defeating the Philadelphia Arrows, 2 to 1, in overtime, at Philly.

**Vermont Elects Sophomores**

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 22 (AP)—H. C. Daignesult of Townshend and I. A. Lehrer of Hartford, Conn., have been elected co-captains of the University of Vermont cross-country team. Both are sophomores. The team ended the season as state champions, having won four out of five of its meets.

**Vermont Eleven Elects**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 22—Libero A. Ciardi '36 of Hartford, Conn., has been elected captain of next year's University of Vermont football team. Ciardi, regular end, played through the entire 1934 season without substitution.

### Friendly Request Turned Into Score

*By the Associated Press*

ANYTHING to accommodate a friend, and Adolph (Dolph) Cooper, College of the City of New York quarterback, would be the last person to deprive his friend, Joe Lefft, New York University tackle, a request.

It was during the C. C. N. Y.-N. Y. U. game. Lefft entered the Violet lineup during the last period.

"Howya Dolph, how do you feel?" greeted Lefft as the teams lined up.

"O. K., Joe," answered Cooper.

"Say, run one at me, will you? I want to work up a sweat," asked Lefft.

"All right, Joe, coming right at you," replied Cooper.

On the next play Cooper went off tackle for 68 yards and a touchdown.

## Fifty Amendments Will Be Considered At A. A. U. Meeting

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Fifty amendments to the Amateur Athletic Union constitution, among them highly interesting proposals to permit return of professionals to amateur ranks and a move to bar noncitizens from national championships, will be considered at the national convention in Miami, Fla., Dec. 7-9.

These radical suggestions were contained in the list of proposed amendments mailed out yesterday by Maj. P. J. Walsh, chairman of the legislation committee, to the 450 delegates from 30 district A. A. U. associations and 30 allied organizations.

Reinstatement of professionals within the amateur ranks after five years' suspension of their professional activities is proposed by the Atlantic Seaboard Association. It would permit such great shot-putters as Jack Torrance of Louisiana State University and George Theodoratos of Washington State, to reap lucrative returns from pro football, which wants their services, and still return to track five years later.

From the same association came a companion amendment to permit a professional coach in one sport to compete as an amateur in another.

Barring of noncitizens from national title play strikes chiefly at Canadian members of hockey teams, but provides also that noncitizens are ineligible for any individual national championship medal or title, and cannot compete in track team or relay championships.

Tankanori Yoshioka, Japanese sprinter, is one of four foreign athletes invited to compete in American indoor meets this winter by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Also invited are Henry Nielsen of Denmark, who broke Paavo Nurmi's world record for 3000 meters last summer; Lugi Beccali, Italian holder of the Olympic 1500-meter crown, and Erik Ny, Swedish middle distance star. Nielsen has accepted, but the A. A. U. still is awaiting word from the others.

The 1935 national interscholastic indoor track and field championships will be held in Madison Square Garden on the afternoon of Feb. 23, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union.

## American Players Win Close Game at Nagoya

NAGOYA, Japan, Nov. 22 (AP)—America's barnstorming baseball players nosed out another one-run victory over the Nippon All-Stars today. Thirty-five thousand fans saw them win, 6 to 5, despite the more powerful stick work of the Japanese.

The Nipponese combed Joe Cascarella for four triples, four doubles and six singles before Jimmy Foxx relieved him in the eighth. The Americans combed their 10 hits with four Japanese errors to win. The longest blows of the invaders were doubles by Lou Gehrig and Earl Averill. The score by innings:

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Americans | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | x | | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Nippon All-Stars | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 4 |

Batteries—Cascarella, Foxx and Hayes, Berg; Date and Inokawa.

## Plans Are Made To Foster Golf Among the Boys

### National, Sectional and State Championships Indorsed by P. G. A.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—Golf professionals of the United States launched a plan yesterday to foster the game among the youth of the country.

Delegates attending the Professional Golfers' Association convention here indorsed a move to promote boys' championships to be worked out along the lines of the American Legion baseball tournament, with sectional, state and national competition.

The pros see no reason why colleges and high schools should not spend a portion of their athletic funds on golf. They feel that golf instruction in schools would benefit their own members and at the same time create a new field of players.

George Jacobus of Ridgewood (N. J.) Country Club, was elected president of the organization for the third consecutive year. R. W. Tracy of Milwaukee was renamed secretary and J. B. Mackie, treasurer.

The 1935 championship was awarded to the Twin Hills Country Club of Oklahoma City, Okla., with the dates to be set later.

The proposal to broaden the rules of play in the championship matches to permit 64 players to qualify for the final match play instead of only 32 as at present was favorably regarded by the delegates. The proposal was referred to the executive committee to work out the necessary details to put the plan in operation for next year's tournament.

The representatives also adopted a proposal to exempt the last eight players in match play the previous year from playing in the qualifying rounds in the current championship. Formerly only the eight members of the Ryder Cup team were given the benefit of this exemption.

The report of the tournament bureau showed a total of $117,000 had been distributed among the pros as prize money this year.

## Quebec Beavers Play Cubs at Arena Tonight

Lineup at Arena Tonight

| Boston | | Quebec |
|---|---|---|
| P. Jerwa | lw | rw, Toupin |
| Motter | c | c, Quenneville |
| Bessler | rw | lw, Wilson |
| J. Jerwa | ld | rd, Doran |
| Davie | rd | ld, Bourgault |
| Grant | g | g, Cox |

Boston spares — Heximer, Carrigan, Hergesheimer, Blake, Smillie, Cunningham, Bretto. Quebec spares — Runge, Lowrey, Rangers, Leduc, Lafrance.

Bruin Cubs play their second home game of the season tonight, facing the Quebec Beavers at the Boston Arena. Away to a poor start, including two defeats at the hands of the Beavers in Quebec, the Cubs finally found themselves and have won the last two games, one in New Haven and the other in Philadelphia.

After four straight victories on home ice, the Beavers were defeated twice in Providence. Victory tonight for the Cubs will put them in a tie for second place with the Reds again. Local Cub fans will get their first peek at Gene Carrigan, center, and Bobby Blake, wing, tonight. Abbey Cox, who tended nets back in the amateur days here, and since with Springfield, Windsor, Detroit and other teams, is in the Quebec net.

**Co-Captains at Manhattan**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—John J. Welch '36 of Brookline, Mass., and Jerome E. Buckley '36 of Cambridge, Mass., have been elected co-captains of the Manhattan College football team for next season. They will be the first co-captains in Manhattan football history. Welch plays fullback and Buckley left tackle.

**Against Seven-Game Series**

AVALON, Calif. (AP)—The Pacific Coast League has decided to do away with seven-game series. Effective for the 1935 season teams will play three and four-game series, directors have announced. The split-week schedule, similar to that in the major leagues, has been under consideration for several years.

## By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
*Sports Editor*

### Playoffs and Round Robins

MUCH has been written and said regarding the systems of playoffs and round robins which have been devised by professional sports organizations. They have evidently been devised with a view to getting a few more dollars out of the general public than the owners believed they could get by playing straight championship seasons and letting the team that finished at the top of the list be the champion of the league and the representative of that organization in any World Series, Little World Series, Stanley Cup series, or what have you. Some very interesting and unexpected results have come from such playoffs, and, if I am not mistaken, there has seldom been a time when the winner of the long season's schedule has come out as monarch of all he surveys after playoffs and bigger titles or trophies have been accounted for. It is undoubtedly true that some of the clubs have increased their revenues by means of playoffs and round robins, but there are other cases where some have lost money. As professional sports are run primarily for the purpose of making money, those owners who believe in playoffs will undoubtedly stick to them until the general public fails to support them.

**May Break Up Little World Series**

For a number of years the winner of the American Association has been meeting the winner of the International League for the Little World Series baseball title. During the past few years the International League has been indulging in a playoff system. In 1933 and 1934, Newark won the season's race and then took part in playoff series with the second-, third- and fourth-place teams. As a result, Buffalo, which finished fourth in the regular season of 1933, and Toronto, which finished third this year, won the playoffs and met the A. A. champions. Evidently the American Association has become dissatisfied with the system which permits the first four teams to play off for the right to enter the Little World Series, as it has issued an ultimatum that unless the International shortens its season or gives up the playoff, it will not continue to play its representative in the Little World Series. As the only way in which the International can meet the terms of the demand is by shortening its season, which would result in less money being taken in during that race, and this loss probably would be more than any playoff would make up for, it looks as if the playoff would have to be given up. As a matter of fact, baseball fans have never appeared to be very enthusiastic over playoffs or round robins, and we believe that the owners will find out that straight seasons plus games with the winners in other leagues as post-season contests are the best for all in the long run.

**One Hockey League Gives It Up**

One of the weirdest round-robin series that I can recall took place last spring, with four of the International Hockey League teams battling for the championship of the organization. Among the four was London, which cleaned up the round robin and had the title won some days before the series was over. While we do not know how many of the four teams made anything out of this series, the fact that it has been abandoned would seem to indicate that it was no great financial success.

## Nassau Beat Williams—In 1864

★ ★ ★

### Seventieth Anniversary of First Intercollegiate Ball Game Passes

★ ★ ★

*By the Associated Press*

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22—The seventieth anniversary of the first intercollegiate baseball game in history—and the seventieth anniversary, too, of the first athletic contest engaged in by Princeton men against another college team—will pass by today without any special ceremonies.

It was on Nov. 22, 1864, that the Tiger baseball team, composed entirely of sophomores, defeated the Williams College nine here, 27 to 16. The Williams players were garbed in handsome uniforms and were considerably annoyed, said the Nassau literary magazine of that time, by being so badly beaten by "country jakes who merely pulled off their coats and played in shirt sleeves."

"The ball ground was literally crowded with the passionate lovers of many sports," the manager added, "and neither cold feet nor the prospect of having an opportunity to recite in Greek or rhetoric served to lessen the numbers. All seemed determined to see the game through. By the end of the third inning, however, it was evident which way the tide was running, the score standing 10 to 1 in favor of the Nassaus."

A banquet in Mercer Hall followed the game and a glance at the menu shows clearly the early athletes had no thought of rigid training rules.

For meats they had turkey, wild duck, snipe, ham, beef a la mode, chicken and tongue. They also had pickled cucumbers, lobster salad, chicken salad, fried oysters, oyster scallops and potatoes, along with plum pudding, mince, apple or custard pie, ice cream, coffee, oranges, apples, nuts, raisins, assorted cakes and candies.

## Sporting Around the Hub

INTERCLUB matches under the auspices of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association this winter will be played on Wednesdays and Thursdays instead of Saturdays, as has been the case since that competition started in 1915. The Class B and Class C league matches will be played on Wednesday, and the Class A and Class D matches on Thursday of each week, with all contests starting at 5:30 p. m. It was also announced by William H. Rice Jr., vice-president of the M. S. R. A., that in the various classes there will be 51 teams, with at least 255 players competing, an increase of seven teams over last season's total. The first matches will start on Dec. 5. The interclub schedules for all four classes are now in the process of completion, and will be announced soon.

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The officers of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association are as follows: Richard V. Wakeman, president; William H. Rice Jr., Boston Athletic Association, vice-president; Channing Frothingham Jr., treasurer, and Harry K. Cross, secretary.

★ ★ ★

J Lawrence Pool, former United States and present Massachusetts squash racquets champion, is ranked at the top of the 1933-34 Bay State list. The others in the list are, in order: Thomas E. Jansen Jr., Harvard Club of Boston; E. R. Sargent, Harvard University; William H. Rice Jr., Boston Athletic Association; George Holmes Perkins, Harvard Club of Boston; Richard V. Wakeman, Neighborhood Club of Quincy; Germaine G. Glidden, Harvard University; J. M. Hall, University Club; Ralph B. Stuart, Boston A. A.; S. B. Myers, Harvard Graduates; Harry K. Cross, Union Boat Club; Amos Eno, University Club; W. Chandler Bowditch, Harvard Graduates, and Malcolm Clarke, Boston A. A.

★ ★ ★

The Norfolk Golf Club of Dedham will open its third all-winter golf program this week-end with a turkey tournament Saturday and Sunday. Special tournaments will be held Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's Day, Washington's anniversary, March 17 and April 19, when the season closes. Frank Gifford, Norfolk president, expects the membership of the "Eskimos" will reach the 100 mark before Christmas.

★ ★ ★

Harvard and Yale varsity, junior varsity and freshmen soccer teams will meet at New Haven tomorrow afternoon. The junior varsity game will start at 2 o'clock and the varsity and freshman games at 2:30. The Harvard varsity team has played seven games, winning five, losing one, and tying one. The Yale varsity has played eight games, winning four, losing two, and tying two. The Yale freshmen have lost only one game this season, that to Princeton, 4 to 2. They have won six games and played a scoreless tie with Central High School. The Harvard freshmen won three games, lost three and tied one.

★ ★ ★

The Harvard junior varsity football team will meet Yale at New Haven at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Harvard's team has defeated Providence, 14 to 12, Harvard freshmen 13 to 0, Brown yearlings 28 to 12, and lost to Holy Cross freshmen 12 to 8 and to Dartmouth, 18 to 6. Yale has defeated the West Point jayvees 31 to 0, New Haven Boys' Club 13 to 6, and lost to Yale freshmen, 13 to 0.

★ ★ ★

George C. St. John, Harvard '02, headmaster of Choate School, will be host to the Harvard varsity football squad on Friday night before the Yale game in the Bowl. The squad will arrive at Choate School about 6 p. m. Friday and remain there until game time. Herman Gundlach Jr., captain of Harvard varsity eleven, will present a trophy to the member of the Choate football squad who has been the best blocker, interferer and tackler during the past season.

★ ★ ★

Judge Emil Fuchs, president of the Boston Braves baseball club, left Boston yesterday for Louisville, Ky., where the meeting of the National Associations of Minor Leagues is being held. Manager Bill McKechnie will meet Judge Fuchs there. The local officials, it is assumed, will try to start something in the way of deals, either trade or purchase, that may be closed then and there or consummated at the major league meetings to be held in New York next month.

★ ★ ★

Massachusetts Technology riflemen defeated the YD team last night at the Tech range. The score was 887 to 871.

★ ★ ★

The Boston University hockey squad of 40 was cut to 23 yesterday. Of the 23 retained, the following five are practically certain to hold regular posts: Herman Nickerson Jr., goalie; Co-captains John Lax and Paul Rowe and Russell Smith, forward line, and Larry Lucey, defenseman. One of the leading candidates for the sixth position is a newcomer to Terrier hockey. He is Roland Sherman of Winchester and a sophomore in the B. U. School of Law. Sherman starred for Phillips Andover Academy and Harvard freshmen. Five varsity football players reported for hockey practice yesterday. They were not included in the cut. Outstanding candidates coming from the gridiron are Sydney Borofsky, a spare forward from 1933, and Fred Nichols, freshman defenseman last winter. The other footballers reporting were Dick van Iderstine, goalie aspirant; Russell Lynch and Henry Colburn, who seek either forward or defense posts.

★ ★ ★

The annual meeting of the Boston Field Hockey Association will be held at the Boston Y. W. C. A. on Dec. 4. Lucille Burnham, president, and Muriel McClelland, treasurer, will keep their posts for another year. Seeking election as vice-president are Eleanor Eaton and Helen Libby. Candidates for the office of secretary are Marguerite Rogers and Marjorie Morse.

★ ★ ★

Pete Crandall of Revere retained his lead in the New England pocket billiard championship at Bosworth Hall last night when he defeated Edwin Dawson, 125 to 62. It was the thirteenth game of the tournament. There is a triple tie for second place between O'Brien of Roxbury, Dawson and Jackson of Boston, each having won two games and lost none. Young Gay of Worcester and Swede Carlson of Somerville meet in tonight's match at 92 Tremont Street.

★ ★ ★

Eight special trains will leave Boston on Saturday carrying football fans to New Haven for the annual game between Harvard and Yale.

★ ★ ★

Meyer Yavner of Boston has been elected captain of the track team at the Boston Y. M. C. A. Yavner holds the national Y. M. C. A. running broad jump record.

★ ★ ★

Harvard's 150-pound footballers, who meet Yale's lightweights tomorrow at New Haven, have elected Henry S. Parker of Hewlett, L. I., N. Y., as their captain.

## Body-Line Bowling Is Defined by Ruling Body

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—So-called "body-line bowling" which almost caused a permanent rupture of cricket relations between Australia and England today received a body blow itself when the advisory county cricket committee adopted a definition proposed by the Marylebone Cricket Club, ruling body of the sport. The definition says body-line bowling is "that type of bowling regarded as a direct attack on the batsman and therefore unfair."

This type of bowling, called "leg theory" by its proponents, was used by Harold Larwood in the 1932-33 test matches in Australia and resulted in severe injuries to several of the Australian batsmen. It consists of pitching fast, short-pitched balls at a batsman standing clear of his wicket and is designed to make him hit to the leg side.

**College Soccer Results**

C. C. N. Y. 3, Long Island 1.
Philadelphia N. 1, Westchester J. V. 0.
West Point 4, Western Maryland 3.


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EVA Le Gallienne ETHEL Barrymore
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By Clemence Dane
BROADHURST, W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30, 55c to $2.75. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30, 55c to $2.20

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# Women's Place in Diplomacy Based by American Authority On Single Question of Ability

## Carr, Veteran in Department of State at Washington, Stresses Knowledge of History and Customs of Country to Which Envoy Is Accredited

*Weekly Latin-American Article*

By George Howland Cox

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Women's right to represent the United States diplomatically in many foreign countries is agreed to by Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State. However, he modified that right with the statement that their qualification tests must be the same as those applied to men, namely, the "equipment and ability to do the work which the Government needs to have done."

Mr. Carr is an interesting government official with a friendly smile and a keen insight into the diplomatic affairs of the State Department. He has given to the United States 42 years of efficient service, rising gradually through the ranks to his present position. It is correct to say that no man in Washington is more highly regarded and beloved.

In his high-studded, rather austere office in the State, War and Navy Building, an office that faces toward the White House, he told me the other day of the origin, classification, selection and requisites of America's diplomatic representatives. He explained how the offices of ambassadors and ministers have, over many centuries, grown out of the necessities of nations successfully carrying on relationships with one another.

**Sharp Change in Decade**

It was during this talk that the question of women in the diplomatic service came about. From a file on a table near his immense flattop desk, he pulled forth the manuscript of a lecture he was to deliver before a group of persons interested in foreign relations. Thumbing over the pages, he came to the following paragraph:

"As late as 1920 an eminent writer on international law, while admitting that international law does not prevent a state from sending a female as diplomatic envoy, believed that many states would refuse to accept her."

"How much in error this man was," he said, "is shown by the fact that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has, since that date, sent Mme. Kollantoy, first as Minister to Norway, then as Ambassadress to Mexico, and later as Minister to Sweden, where she is at present."

Mr. Carr went on to point out that the United States has as its Minister to Denmark, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, and as its third secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Miss Frances E. Willis. With courteous regret he admitted that once upon a time women were considered lacking in diplomatic secretiveness; in other words, they were thought to talk too much. He hastened to say that today women's interest in international affairs had very much changed this opinion.

The status of diplomats takes on added dignity and importance after Mr. Carr has told of the many situations they face year after year. No profession and certainly no governmental position is so many-sided, makes greater demands upon the intelligence, the imagination, the self-discipline, the strength of character and the freedom of action than that of a diplomatic representative. He continued:

**Appreciation of Problems**

"Since every nation has its own customs, prejudices and sentiments, a diplomatic representative in order to be effective as an agent of his own government must of necessity adapt himself to the social customs and mental attitudes of the people of the country in which he has his official residence. He must make nice distinctions as to how far he may go in this direction to be effective in his work, inspire confidence and good will among the people of the foreign country without going so far as to bring upon himself the censure of his own country at home."

Asked as to some of the particular qualities a diplomatic representative must possess, Mr. Carr mentioned an intimate and comprehensive knowledge of the country to which an official is assigned, its history, its people and their ideas. Also, that he must be able to appreciate the relation between its internal and its foreign policies. He must know its principal officials. He must by his tact and his sincerity inspire respect and confidence. And finally, he should be able to speak the language of the country to which he is accredited. As for accomplishments which could provide him with useful contacts, and aid him in the fulfillment of his missions, literature, natural science, music and sports were suggested.

In view of what Mr. Carr had to say and in view of increasing interest among Latin-American women in political affairs the time may not be far distant when one of the 20 southern republics suggests the name of a woman to represent it in Washington.

A movement for political rights, for women comparable with men's, is going steadily forward in the Caribbean, Central and South American countries. The efforts to adjust controversial arguments by the means of arbitration rather than by war are solidly supported by the women. It would not be surprising, should these efforts finally be successful, to see Señora Embajadora entering the White House at Washington to present her credentials to the President.

## Federal Police Raid Counterfeiting Dens

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—After sudden raids in three cities, a special squad of secret service men, assisted by New York and New Jersey police, yesterday smashed what they called "the biggest counterfeiting ring in years."

In an old mansion at Tenafly, N. J., the federal agents, operating under special instructions from the Treasury Department, found $70,000 in counterfeit currency and a complete counterfeit outfit, from delicate photoengraving paraphernalia to a printing press.

Ten persons, one a woman, rounded up in Tenafly and in subsequent raids in Newark and New York, were brought to secret service headquarters here for questioning. They will be arraigned tomorrow before the United States commissioner at Newark, Robert L. Godby, head of the Syracuse office of the secret service, said.

## Expedition to Hunt Minute Life in Sea

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22 (AP)—A search for minute organisms which natural scientists have studied for centuries in the hope of learning how life began, is the goal of an exploration party sailing tomorrow for the romantic and mysterious islands of the south Pacific.

The cruiser Velero III, owned by Capt. G. Allan Hancock, explorer, musician, mariner and business leader, whose favorite rôle is that of patron of natural science, will carry a party for the Smithsonian Institution of Washington.

Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt, authority on crustacea and curator of marine invertebrates of the United States National Museum, is scientific chief of the party.

## Whisky Ring Story Unfolds in Virginia

HARRISONBURG, Va., Nov. 22 (AP)— With witnesses in large numbers—mountain folk willing to talk—the Federal Government yesterday continued to present evidence before a grand jury that a huge whisky ring had existed in Franklin County, long reported as a seat of the moonshining industry.

Attacking the alleged ring through the revenue laws, the Government is presenting evidence gathered in a 14-months investigation by Government agents headed by Col. Thomas Bailey. Some of the witnesses are reported to be small moonshiners who supplied "cawn" liquor to the "syndicate" collecting and marketing the product in large cities of this and other states.

"Higher ups" are being sought, federal agents say, but they have kept a tight-lipped silence as to who they think these persons are. Speculation as to their identity increased when Federal Judge John Paul several weeks ago issued a stern warning in open court against "intimidation" of witnesses. Not only are witnesses talking freely but they are signing waivers of immunity and one federal officer said many were volunteering as witnesses without waiting for a subpoena.

## Red Spot on Jupiter Called Island Of Frozen Ammonia on Ocean of Gas

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., Nov. 22 (AP)—An island of solid, frozen ammonia, floating on a hydrocarbon sea, is the new explanation of the famous red spot on the giant planet Jupiter given by astronomers.

The red spot, 30,000 miles long, 7000 wide, when first seen in 1878, is today rounder than then, but just as vast. There has been no doubt that it was some sort of an island, for in the 56 years it has moved—floated—some 20,000 miles east and west, and several thousand north and south.

Evidence for the reality of this grotesque sort of world on Jupiter is supplied by the known intense cold there and the spectroscope, which informs astrophysicists of the nature of the substances that reflect sunlight from Jupiter.

This evidence is set forth by Dr. V. M. Slipher of the Lowell Observatory here, and A. Adel of the University of Michigan in the Physical Review. At Michigan a giant tube was set up to be filled with gas and to simulate the depth of Jupiter's atmosphere and the immense pull of gravity upon it.

In the Michigan tube the gas was compressed to 45 times that of earth's atmospheric weight.

Gases thought to form Jupiter's atmosphere were put in the tube. The spectroscope showed they imitated in tell-tale fashion the light reflected from Jupiter's atmosphere.

The reading confirmed the beliefs that Jupiter's air is virtually all coal damp—or methane, also known on earth as marsh gas.

They led natural scientists to conclude that there are other hydrocarbons below the methane atmosphere and to state:

"The unanchored motion of Jupiter's great red spot suggests that it is an island of solid hydrocarbon, or ammonia, floating in a vast hydrocarbon ocean as extensive as the planet's surface itself."

Pure ammonia is a gas. It becomes a liquid at about 28 below zero Fahrenheit. It freezes solid at about 103 below zero Fahrenheit.

The hydrocarbons are most familiar on earth as constituents of petroleum and coal. In pure form many of them are gas at ordinary earth temperatures. They liquefy with increasing cold, and in this state might form Jupiter's queer hydrocarbon oceans.

## Police Claim Robbery Of Armored Car Solved

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Search for robbers who held up an armored car and escaped in speed boats with $427,500 cash, spread to three nations yesterday as police declared the robbery "definitely solved."

Police in Canada and Mexico sought members of the band. Authorities in key cities in the United States and the Department of Justice co-operated. Renewed police activity came after the arrest of Thomas Quinn, admitted owner of the speed boats in which the mob fled from Gravesend Bay after holding up the truck, belonging to the United States Trucking Corporation, in front of the Rubel Ice Plant in Brooklyn. Deputy Chief Inspector John J. Ryan said identities of 12 men allegedly connected with the holdup were known.

**Counsels Envoys**

© Underwood

**Wilbur J. Carr**
Assistant Secretary of State

## Austria's Youth Cause Tug-of-War About Training

### Fascists Contest for Right With Roman Catholics Now in Control

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

VIENNA—Who shall train Austrian Youth?

In a series of speeches and declarations for the press Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, Vice Chancellor and head of the Austrian Heimwehr or Fascist organization, has recently declared that his Fascists unconditionally reserve the right of training the youth of the land. This point, he asserts, is not open to discussion. He added that the Heimwehr, if opposed, will simply take the youth by force.

But the Clericals also, who are equally strong in the Government, demand the right to train the youth. And they too, are said, not to be inclined to make concessions. They hold the most important ministries, have at their disposal a large armed formation called the "Storm Troops" and control the army as well. Moreover, they direct the schools and naturally the churches, so their position is quite formidable. They will not yield Austrian Youth to the Fascists easily.

A Heimwehr leader recently declared, "We have crushed the Reds (Marxists) and the Browns (Hitlerites) and now will dispose of the Blacks (Clericals)."

Observers here say it is the old fight of Premier Benito Mussolini against the Roman Catholic Church all over again, but in this case, the Austrian Fascists find themselves opposed by a well-intrenched political organization, led by the Chancellor and backed by the army as well as by armed Roman Catholic volunteers.

## *Crusade Against Forced Drills Waged at University of Akron*

**Condemnation**

**Poster Carriers**
Two Girl Students 'Doing Their Bit' in Campus Drive

### *Letter Asks Teachers to Oppose Retention of the R. O. T. C.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AKRON, Ohio—A symbolic poster condemning compulsory military drill confronted Akron University students at the door of the school library recently as a part of the campus campaign.

It was intended to persuade men students of the college to vote against the forced drill, as the coeds are excluded from the vote.

A letter from the Akron Federation of Teachers has been received by the president of the university, Hezzleton E. Simmons, condemning the drill, and appealing to fellow teachers at the university "for their support against compulsory R. O. T. C., the toll of Fascism and war, and the implacable enemy of every honest ideal maintained by the teaching profession." The letter was signed by William Irwin, president of the federation.

It read, "The staggering cost of all wars has always been borne upon the backs of the patient working classes.

"For the maintenance of the four years of international crime known as the World War, a conflict whose utter futility is now clearly seen by all, the workers of all countries will be paid with 30,000,000 of dead and wounded, with an ever-deepening economic crisis which has racked the world to its foundations and with redoubled preparations for a new war of cataclysmic proportions.

"In retaining the R. O. T. C., the direct antithesis of everything a university should stand for, the University of Akron is helping to set the stage for the impending conflict."

## Oba of Benin Buys Two Big Umbrellas

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Leicester, Eng.

THIS Midland town has been carrying out an order for two umbrellas for Akenzua II, Oba of Benin, Nigeria, Around the edge of the umbrellas are to be inscribed in large gold letterings this chieftain's name and titles. The umbrellas themselves are no mere toys; they measure 12 feet across and stand 14 feet high.

## TVA Discourages Land Speculation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Concrete sidewalks, overgrown with weeds, crisscrossing fields 15 miles from Muscle Shoals and elaborate signs in the woods, painted with the names of streets that never existed, are reminders of the Muscle Shoals "boom" of some 15 years ago, when it looked like the Tennessee River might be harnessed for the good of mankind. The people of the Tennessee Valley are determined that this shall not happen again.

"During the other boom people from the outside came in and bought farms at prices which could not be refused, cut them up into 25-foot lots and sold them at $1000 a lot to people who had never seen them," Judge J. Fred Johnson Jr. of Florence, said while discussing the TVA program on a visit to the State Capitol.

The people of the Tennessee Valley had nothing to do with these deals, but they got part of the blame. The TVA is discouraging speculation in real estate," he added.

## Next 'Big Parade' Is Planned to Be Army of Buyers

### Mobilization Is Called for First Two Weeks in February

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT, Mich.—A nation-wide mobilization of buyers has been called for the first two weeks of February. The American Industrial Parade Association, with headquarters here, believes the depression battle can best be won with a parade of purchasers, shopping bound, throughout the country.

Using the slogan "Buy Merchandise and Give Men Work," the association is enlisting the aid of service clubs, women's organizations, chambers of commerce, and trade organizations in an attempt to fill the ranks of this buying army.

As corporals the association will have the help of 125,000 salesmen engaged in distributing practically all lines of merchandise. They are members of the United Commercial Travelers.

Stocks of merchandise are low, according to Mr. A. H. Wilford, national director of the parade association, and any increase in buying almost immediately will be effective in giving work to men in factories in order that stocks sold out may be replaced.

Manufacturers and traders are asked to offer at least one quality bargain for the event to give added interest. Concerted action by all participants is the aim.

A number of state Governors have already indorsed the campaign, according to Mr. Wilford, and have appointed representatives to help in the work.

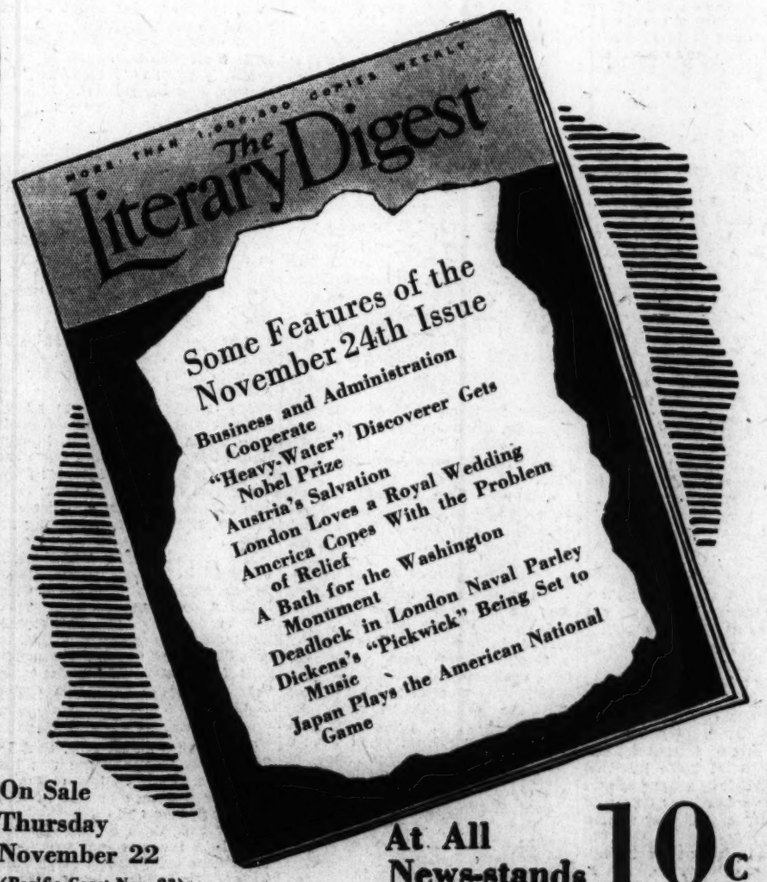
JUDGE *THE DIGEST* BY ITS READERS

# 32,618 CLERGYMEN *depend upon* THE DIGEST

America's oldest news magazine, THE LITERARY DIGEST, presents the news honestly and fully and interestingly, without bias or prejudice. It reports the facts and reviews the opinions of the world concerning those things in which thoughtful citizens are interested. Consequently, this progressive and dependable weekly has long been a favorite among clergymen, whose lives are devoted to shaping and interpreting social trends and leading the way to a higher culture.

THE DIGEST has a logical place, too, in the weekly schedule of readers of The Christian Science Monitor—noted for their interest in the truly significant news. Through all the changes that have swept the world, THE DIGEST has kept the confidence of its readers. It has quickened its tempo, naturally, as befits a leader in its field, but is now, as always, the chosen news weekly of those conservative men and women who make up the backbone of our citizenry.

Why not secure the current issue, look through it carefully, and see if it has a place in your regular program of reading?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# The Young Folks' Page

*A Thursday Page*

## Mystery Lighthouse

**By Jack Bechdolt**

*When our story opened, Tom Rodney, Billy Bevan, and Nat Poole were aboard the Montana, approaching Halibut Island, a low lighthouse reef off the coast of Alaska. This was their destination. Capt. Abner Costello, keeper of the lighthouse, was a lifelong friend of Mr. Rodney, and had spent last Christmas holidays with Tom's family. It was then that the inpitation for the following summer had been given, and finally accepted. On landing, the boys were puzzled to find the island seemingly deserted, although the lighthouse light was still burning and a curl of smoke came from the cottage chimney. Where was Captain Abner? In the absence of Captain Abner and his assistant, the boys decided to carry on the work of the lighthouse keepers themselves. Their trials and successes have been described, and now at last Captain Abner himself will explain the mystery.*

Chapter Eight

THE three boys worked fast, stripping the dory's engine of its tarpaulin, shoving the craft down the little railway into the choppy waters of the cove.

Blinky turned over the engine and the spark caught. "Am I glad I looked over those spark plugs," he rejoiced as the engine kept up its sturdy snarl.

"I guess every little job they do around a lighthouse is useful," Billy agreed.

The dory sped out of the cove and meeting the first big roller was lifted high amidst creaming foam. Tom held her tiller. He had never as yet seen that offshore reef, but he knew where it lay. He knew also, because Abner had described it, that between the reef and the island was shallow, dangerous water. Except at extremely high tide, a strip of sand was left dry, connecting the rock ledge with Halibut. Of course that sand would be flooded now, but to take the dory into the channel would be too risky. They must circle out and approach from the outside, which, fortunately, would also be the leeward side of the rocks.

Sea water flew thick about them. The stinging spray blinded their eyes. Though Tom did his best to keep the boat's nose quartering with the waves, the dory shipped some solid water. But she was a seaworthy craft, one of the safest afloat, and Tom knew she had air compartments to give added buoyancy. She could ride it and the steady beat of her engine gave him heart.

The heavy roar of surf directed them to the reef. Two of the boys, with their flashlamps at the bow, tried to locate the rocks, and finally they found themselves in calmer water, though turbulent enough to make a stranger hesitate, even in broad day.

**On the Reef**

It was Billy, lightest and most agile of the three, who leapt to one of the ledges while Tom held the dory's nose alongside and Nat paid out the painter Billy carried. They made fast there, looping their rope about a rock pinnacle. The dory was sure to rub badly, perhaps might crack her ribs against the ledge, but that they must risk.

Shouting Murfry's name they clambered over the rocks and the questing torch beams found him, a sodden bundle lashed by his own coat in what little shelter the reef afforded.

Like Captain Abner, Murfry was soaked by the breaking surges, and thoroughly chilled, though about him was wrapped Abner's own coat and oilskin. To move him to the dory was the hardest task, for the waves were roaring over the ledge, even at this low tide.

When finally the dory's keel grated again on the sands of Halibut Island Cove Tom felt such a surge of thanksgiving that he could have kissed the earth beneath his feet. Could have, but did not, for there was much still to do.

* * *

Owen Murfry had been made comfortable in bed, was sound asleep. Captain Abner was up and about, in spite of his exertions and his long night vigil with the injured man. The gale was abating and the routine tasks of Halibut Island had been attended to for the moment.

As he stretched on his cot, his shrewd blue eyes twinkling at three boys bursting with curiosity, Captain Abner entertained a fourth visitor, the green and red parrot. Discovering his return, the bird had come to him with chuckles of delight and would not be taken from his shoulder.

"I've had her for years," Captain Abner explained. "Kept her in my house at Ketchikan these last few years because she loves my wife as much as me. But Sarah made me bring her to the island when I came back to duty this year. Said she'd be good company for me."

"But what happened? How did it happen? Please!" Billy could stand waiting for the yarn no longer. Nor could Tom or Blinky as their questioning eyes made clear.

**Captain Abner's Story**

"Like most mysteries, it's simple enough," the old man chuckled. "We knew you boys were coming and we were all set to welcome you. Murfry was taking the night watch this month, and when he came off duty in the morning, he decided to run over to the reef to look after his lobster traps. The gale was coming and he figured the traps had better be lifted. Besides he thought you boys would enjoy a few lobsters for dinner.

"The tide was out, you know, and it wasn't any trick for a man to cross the sand to the rocks. I got my breakfast and started a letter to Sarah. I was sitting here when, from a long way off, I heard three pistol shots, fired close together, one, two, three.

"Long ago we had agreed on a signal if either one of us was in trouble. Those shots meant Owen was in distress. I understood and went tearing out of here, not even bothering to close the door. I waded over to the reef, for the tide had begun to flood earlier on account of the gale.

"I found Murfry in bad trouble. He had lost his footing on slippery rocks, got wedged in a crack and had damaged his leg. It took a long time to work him free of the rocks. By that time the fog had closed in and the tide flooded deep over the sand spit. I couldn't get back. There wasn't anything to do but stay there and hope for a miracle."

Captain Abner's face was very grave.

"You see, that gale came up mighty fast. The sea kicked up an awful row. Waves broke clear over us. And the worst thing about the whole business was knowing that I was away from my post! Here I was, stranded with a hurt man and nobody to run Halibut Light!"

"What did you do?" Billy ventured finally, for Captain Abner had reached a full pause.

"I'll tell you one thing I did," the old man answered solemnly. "I prayed. Yes, I did. I prayed harder than I have ever done in all my life."

"And then?" Tom prompted, for he had paused again.

"I got an answer to my prayer. Yes, I got my answer. At first, I had a desperate sort of plan. I was going to try to swim the channel—"

"But you couldn't," Tom cried, in that sea. You'd have drowned!"

"I had to try, Tom." Captain Abner's steady voice sent a queer thrill over his listeners. I felt I had to try. You see, I didn't know when you boys would arrive—maybe not for a week or more if the weather stayed bad. And even though it meant leaving Owen Murfry all alone, somebody had to be on the job to run the light. The fog had closed in and the horn had to be started up. So I did what I could to make Owen comfortable and was just wading in for a try at swimming ashore when the miracle happened."

"Boys, I heard that old fog horn roar, and to my ears that was the sweetest music I'll ever listen to! It meant we were both saved. It told me what to do, told me to go back to Murfry and try and keep him warm and safe until the next real low tide. And it told me not to worry any more, because three of the finest boys that ever lived were on Halibut Island attending to my business for me."

Sudden tears of gratitude wet Captain Abner's eyes. Three awed boys stared hard at each other and at their stout-hearted friend.

Tom spoke finally, his voice a little shaky. "I'm glad we helped. But I guess you'd better give some credit to that parrot. We were all sort of doubtful till she told us what to do."

Captain Abner's hand reached up to stroke the feathers of the bird perched on his shoulder.

"She's a good old girl and a better lighthouse keeper than any of us," he declared.

Poll's wings fluttered at the praise. She shifted her talons and spread her hooked beak.

"Captain Abner," she croaked. "Cap'n Abner Costello! Keep her burning, Abner. Carry on!"

[The End]

## Introducing The Bargerys

**The Bargerys, by Philip Boswood Ballard. London: University of London Press. 8s. 6d. net. Illustrations by Helen Strickland.**

AT A corner of Senlip Street, a little back street in London, stood a shop with two steps running up to the door, and above the window the words, "Grocer. GEORGE BARGERY. General Dealer." And here Dr. Ballard's delightful book is staged, not precisely in the shop itself, but in the comfortable sitting-room behind, where the family had their meals, and sat and chatted in the evening; and in the small plot of land, half yard half garden, where Jane built a house of her own, and where she had her orphanage; and in the little attic bedroom where Henry made a magic lantern that wouldn't work, and David painted pictures.

* * *

And here we are allowed to come—privileged visitors like Uncle Peter—to join the family circle, and hear all about the small events that make up the Bargerys' day. We are taken to tea in the best tea-shop in the High Street; and go on the top of an omnibus for a picnic; and enjoy the pictures at the Royal Cinema on early closing day; and listen to the fireside tales that Uncle Peter tells on winter evenings.

As the pages turn the time goes by, and little by little we come to realize that the young Bargerys are no longer children but youths and maidens, each dreaming his own dream of the future. One goes this way and one goes that, and were you to discover yourself outside the little shop in Senlip Street you would find another name above the window; for the family hearth-stone has been removed to a cottage on the side of the Surrey Hills, where Mr. Bargery mows the lawn and Mrs. Bargery grows flowers in a wonderful garden, and where all the many friends we have made in the book gather from time to time and sit round in a merry group and talk.

* * *

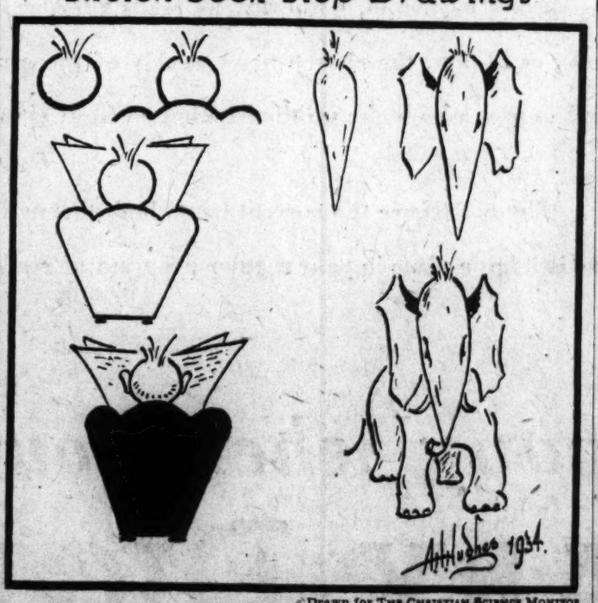
"Uncle Peter, as he watched these happy young people sitting in the sun on that June afternoon, as he looked at the force and vigor of Henry, at the thoughtful face of David bending over the sketch-book, at the strange beauty of the two girls . . . could not help wondering that they should have been nurtured in one of the most drab and dismal quarters of London. And he tried to conjecture how many other boys and girls there were in the narrow streets of our great cities, children who seemed at first glance to have no comeliness of body or of soul . . . and yet who needed but a few simple natural things in order to blossom out into strong and beautiful youths and maidens."

Helen Strickland's numerous and charming illustrations add greatly to the attractions of this most attractive book.

## A Guessing Game

For "Paper Bag Guess" put articles of various kinds into numbered paper bags. Place them on a table. Familiar, everyday articles such as a piece of soap, a potato, a can-opener, screwdriver, and eraser, etc., should be used. Each player handles the bags quickly and records his guesses on a small folded paper bag. The procedure must be swift. The guessing entails more difficulties than one might at first suppose, all of which adds to the spice of the game. The player whose list is correct, or most nearly so, is the winner.

## Sketch Book Step-Drawings




Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**Here Is the First Number of a New Sketch Book Series. They Are "Step-Drawings," Showing Interesting and Amusing Developments From Drawings of Simple Objects—in This Case From an Onion and a Carrot. Practice the Sketches Yourself First, and Then Try Them Out on Your Friends, Keeping Them Guessing as You Add Line to Line.**

The Parthenon, Seen Through the Propylaea, Gateway to the Acropolis.

## Why and How of the Parthenon

*Masterpieces in Art Series—1*

**By Anna Curtis Chandler**

For Fourteen Years Instructor and Storyteller, Metropolitan Museum of Art

WHEN we say "art" we think, most of us, of pictures which have been painted or drawn. That has become so much a habit that often those who visit an art museum stand before tapestries, sculpture and silverware, gaze at them vaguely and murmur, "Oh yes, but where's the art gallery?" Meaning the paintings, of course.

But art is too big, too broad for that point of view to last long. Art is many-sided, the language of all people just as music is, and belonging to it are sculpture, architecture, pottery, lace, silverware, jewelry, all with a special message of their own.

The next time you visit an art museum or gallery, be sure to enjoy the rainbow colors in old Roman glass, the beauty of design and color in Egyptian jewelry, the understanding of line and form in sculpture, the fineness of proportion and play of light and shadow of a silver dish (perhaps by Paul Revere!), the colorful pattern of an old tapestry, and last but not least, any models or details of architecture you may find.

Just as pictures give their message of beauty, so does architecture, the art which should most claim our attention because it is all around us. A beautiful and harmonious building, with its perfection of form, its balance, proportion and rhythm, may give us as much pleasure as a painting.

In this short series we are going to consider some examples of architecture and sculpture. And today let us think about that wonderfully perfect Greek temple, one of the most perfect buildings the world has ever known, the Parthenon, which, in its ruins, still crowns the Acropolis in Athens.

* * *

The Greek people always loved beauty, and those living in Athens in what is called the Golden Age, the time of Pericles, who was a great lover of beauty as well as a soldier and statesman, loved it especially well.

"Athene, our all-wise and protecting goddess, the gray-eyed one, whose name our city bears, shall have the most beautiful home ever created," the folk of Athens decided some two thousand three hundred years ago. "It shall be worthy of her, the patron goddess of our city, and crown our lofty citadel, our storied hill."

Pericles was in favor of that wonderful plan, and helpful, too, in finding the most able builder and sculptor and providing skilled workmen to give them aid.

**Pheidias, the Sculptor**

Day after day grew the home of the goddess of wisdom. It was she who was said to have presented to the city of Athens the olive tree, from which would come food, oil and clothing, and this had won for her the name of patron goddess. Ictinus, the architect, and Pheidias, the sculptor, managed it all, and, says an old writer of Greece, "the workmen vied with each other that the quality of the work might be enhanced by its artistic beauty."

Atop the steep, red rock of the Acropolis hill, 150 feet above the city of Athens, the Parthenon reached its perfection, its slender, gently tapering columns encircling it, a double row at the east and west ends.

To Pheidias, most of all, was due the beauty of the Parthenon. His sculpture in the triangular places, called gables, or pediments, was full of grace and beauty, of understanding of human form in motion and at rest. And what an advance over the sculptural compositions filling those same shaped spaces in the earlier temples, where the narrow corners of the gables presented the same difficult problem! Then, figures knelt or reclined, very obviously placed there to fill the corners. In the Parthenon the compositions were natural and unforced. In one is shown the legend of Athene's birth. She sprang full grown from the forehead of Zeus, her father, the king of the gods. In the other she is seen contending with Poseidon, god of the sea, to decide which, as victor, should have the honor of naming the city of Athens.

**The Statue of Athene**

Inside the temple, so graceful and beautiful in its simplicity, was a gold and ivory statue of Athene, carved by Pheidias. Strong and wise she stood there, the jewels on her breastplate sparkling, the Gorgon's head carved upon her breastplate, a symbol that she could swiftly turn all her enemies into stone!

People did not go into the Parthenon to worship; inside, it was Athene's Shrine. But every four years a festival was held in her honor, the Panathenaic Festival, similar to those held in Olympia. Running, discus-throwing, jumping, horse-racing, all kinds of athletic contests, boys' games as well, were held.

A two-handled vase filled with olive oil and bearing Athene's figure painted on one side and the name of the contest on the other was the prize.

An important part of the festival was the procession which wound its way up the hill and around the temple, a picture of which was carved in low relief around the temple itself, very lovely as seen behind the columns.

This was the work of Pheidias and his assistants. Among the maidens in that procession were those who every four years wove a beautiful new robe in honor of Athene, and bore it in triumph to the older olivewood statue of the goddess in the temple near by. After all these years, over 2300 years, we can almost hear the chanting of the maidens, the music of the flutes, the rhythmic tread of the horses, the rumbling of the chariot wheels, from the fragments which are left.

The Parthenon is in ruins, and only fragments of the sculpture are left, for, after the glory of classical Greece had waned, it was roughly used. During the war between the Venetians and the Turks a bomb exploded upon its roof. But still its beauty survives in its ruins, its tall splendid columns, its tawny golden-brown mingling with blue and deep brown-red in the glowing sunlight.

The sculpture which is left—now preserved in museums in Athens and London—helps us to realize how keenly the Greeks understood the grace and beauty of form and how greatly they influenced all artists coming after them.

[A second article in this series will be published next month.]

## The Mail Bag

**Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada**

Dear Editor:

The purpose of this letter is to thank you for making it possible for me to correspond with pen pals in so many different parts of the world, and to tell of a few experiences which I have enjoyed through this correspondence. The following is the first experience which I wish to share with you and other Mail Baggers:

Many of my Mail Bag pen pals send me copies of Christian Science lectures when they are published in their local papers. Often they send me lectures which were sent to them by one of their pen pals. Needless to say, these lectures are very helpful, and this exchanging of lectures led me to wonder how far a lecture would travel and how much good it could do if allowed to circulate for a certain definite period.

I set on six months as this period and then wrote a short note, which I attached to a lecture published in a local, weekly newspaper. This note requested that the lecture be read and then kept moving, and it was mailed to my American Mail Bag friend.

Over six months passed, and then one day I received a letter from London, England. Upon opening the letter I found the lecture—and it had indeed covered a great deal of territory. Here its its course: Canada, Connecticut, Iowa, Michigan, South Dakota, Michigan, England, Switzerland, Denmark, England, and then back to Winnipeg.

I carried this lecture with me on a recent trip to show it to my American mail friend, and then mailed it to California to the lecturer so that he could see it. I estimate the lecture has traveled well over the 25,000-mile mark. I may take this opportunity of thanking the Mail Bag, which helped to a large extent to make this possible, and also all those who kept the lecture moving.

I should like to tell you a little about each of my Mail Bag friends, but, realizing the lack of space, I will tell of only one other experience. I have been corresponding with a pen pal in Middletown, Connecticut, for about two years. Last summer, while on a tour in eastern United States, I was privileged to spend one short evening with this friend. This meeting was indeed wonderful. It offered us an opportunity to become better acquainted, and inspired in me the desire to meet personally all my Mail Bag friends.

On this trip, we saw many interesting things, including the Chicago Fair, Toronto, Niagara Falls, Boston, New York and Washington, D. C.

For many years I have had a desire to visit The Mother Church Sunday School before reaching the age of twenty. Needless to say, when this opportunity came, it was the greatest experience of the whole tour. It is indeed wonderful to see the new Publishing House. Its inscriptions around the tower, forming a crowning feature, show, in my opinion, the great purpose to which the Society is dedicated: "Faith, Hope, Love, Mercy, Justice, Purity Health, Peace." W. Norman C.

**Los Angeles, California**

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Monitor so much that I have decided to write to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years of age and love to read. I'm very interested in meteorology and anything that has to do with the weather, such as weather symbols, how to make simple instruments for foretelling the weather, etc. I also like to study signs, symbols, codes, and all languages. I would like information on the National Parks of any of the possessions of the United States, and would like to make as many pen friends as possible. Bert H.

The following would like to receive letters:

**From Girls**

Virginia S. (11), Des Moines, Iowa. From all over the world, but especially from Japan or China, as she is studying these two countries in school. Interested in dramatic art, music and dancing.

Lois C. (11), Forest Glen, Maryland. From anywhere. Interested in dancing, sports and animals.

Janice C. (12), Portland, Oregon. From anywhere. Would like to hear from music lovers.

Jean L. (15), San Francisco, California. Interested in collecting stamps, post cards, pictures of animals and curiosities.

Maureen J. (17), Salisbury, South Rhodesia, South Africa. Would like to hear from young Christian Scientists anywhere, especially in French.

**From Boys**

Henry R. J. (17), Bronx, New York. From anywhere. Is interested in amateur radio and would like information about it; also interested in stamp collecting. Is able to correspond in German.

Walter G. Jr. (17), Fort Worth, Texas. From any foreign country. Is a university student and is studying French and chemistry.

Charles C., Fort Collins, Colorado. Would like to exchange post cards with boys in all parts of the world.

**Over 20**

Paul Z., Los Angeles, California. From any part of the world. Would like to learn of the beauty spots in the different countries.

Muriel H., Blue Island, Illinois. From anywhere. Is collecting postmarks. Interested in books and the theater.

Frances B., Red Wing, Minnesota. From young people, particularly in the United States.

**Rules for Correspondence**

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

## Early Thanksgiving Days

**Colonist's Letter Gives Bright Picture of First Thanksgiving**

IF YOU were asked to paint a scene depicting the little settlement of Plymouth on a wintry day, what colors should you prepare to use? Colors of drab, perhaps, grays and browns and touches of black. For how else could one give a true picture of the courageous, lonely little houses against the dark forest trees, the grave-faced men, the quiet women in their somber gowns.

In some such way, perhaps, we usually picture that first difficult winter in Plymouth. But a letter written on Dec. 11, 1621, by a member of that colony, Edward Winslow, to a friend in England, presents a much brighter picture, and his description of New England's first Thanksgiving is delightfully light-hearted and gay.

"Our harvest being gotten in," he wrote, "our Governor sent four men on fowling that so we might after a special manner rejoice together after we had gathered the fruits of our labors." The four men appointed by the Governor did their duty well, for the letter gives the cheery news that they brought in "as much fowl as with a little help beside served the company about a week." And "beside waterfoule," so another old chronicle tells us, "ther was great store of wild turkies."

**Indian Guests**

The familiar story of the ancient feast offered to the Indians who came to join in the holiday-making gains fresh interest as we see it through the eyes of one of the handful of Pilgrims who took part in it. "Among the rest," the letter reads, "came their greatest king Massasoyt with some 90 men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted." The Indians, to be sure, furnished their own generous contribution to the feast—five deer, indeed, "which they brought and bestowed on our Governor."

For days, then, there was feasting and merry-making. There were definitely-planned "recreations," too, Edward Winslow is careful to specify—competitions in running, leaping, and jumping, no doubt, for those were favorite amusements.

How this story alters our drab picture! To our grays and browns we must add our most gorgeous colors—scarlet and orange and yellow. The great fires kindled for the preparation of the feast—the Indians in holiday paint and feathers joining their hosts in games—the children in their quaint, oddly grown-up attire, watching eagerly, joining of course in some of the games, running now and again to inquire as to the progress of the open-air cookery briskly going forward under the skillful hands of the goodwives and young maidens—and over all the warmth and glow of the firelight.

So for a few days the Pilgrims forgot the "lyons" whose roars they were certain they had heard; forgot the wolves that "sat on thier tayles and grinned," as one old chronicle tells us, and joined in feasting and games, "rejoicing together."

The second Pilgrim Thanksgiving was held in the summer of 1623, a day of Thanksgiving for rain which broke a prolonged drought. There was a feeling of thankfulness throughout the colony, and thinking that they would "show great ingratitude if they smothered up the same," they decided to observe a day of Thanksgiving.

**First Boston Thanksgiving**

It was on Feb. 22, 1630, that the first public Thanksgiving was held in Boston. It was in token of gratitude for the safe arrival of ships bearing friends and food.

After this, days of Thanksgiving were held more or less irregularly. Sometimes two years or more would elapse, sometimes two days of Thanksgiving might be held in one year. There was no thought of a regular Thanksgiving Day, and indeed, if you were a great traveler, you might eat one Thanksgiving dinner in Massachusetts and manage to arrive in Connecticut in time to join the feasting there some weeks later.

Even if a certain day were appointed by the Governor, individual towns, in the calmest and most matter-of-fact manner, altered the time to suit their own convenience, if necessity demanded. For it is recorded that one year the town of Colchester was awaiting a hogshead of molasses for pies, to be brought by sloop from New York. The molasses came safely, but not in time for the specified Thanksgiving Day, so the good townsfolk postponed their day of rejoicing for a week.

At first, Thanksgiving was observed for some special blessing, for some political event perhaps—the accession of a king or the "healing of breaches." The most frequent cause, however, was gratitude for plentiful harvests—that "God had not given them cleannes of teeth and wante of bread."

So it came about more or less gradually that autumn was the accepted time for Thanksgiving. Then the harvests were in, the cellars and storerooms and smokehouses filled with the winter's supply of food, and there was good cause for rejoicing.

When one thinks of the tollsome days of the early colonists, of their daily hardships and brave sacrifices, Thanksgiving Day stands out in bright relief, and one is glad indeed that that early Governor had the courage and wisdom to call his people, in the face of great difficulties, "after a special manner" to "rejoice together."

A. H. S.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HA-6

## Madeira's Goatskin Boots

THE quaint boots of Madeira are to the island native what clogs are to the Breton peasant, a matter-of-fact necessity. How a Scottish foreigner can regard them as either amusing or interesting is beyond his comprehension. But, for all that, he shows a certain pride and a great care in their possession. For the Madeirense are poor, and very poor, and it is only the poor who can afford boots at all. The very poor go barefoot.

On wet days the boots are left at home; or, should a shower come on unexpectedly on the way home from market, they are hastily taken off and slung upside down on the back, or perhaps tucked snugly into the market basket, between cabbages and bread, and carried home in thrifty dryness on the head. But a still more ingenious economy is that of the peasant who may be seen limping to and fro in any country town in Madeira, with "one shoe off and the other shoe on," like "My son John" of nursery days. After all, one boot at a time is amply sufficient to prove that one has risen to the social status of the "booted classes"!

* * *

THE DEW, STILL heavy upon the vines, was running in little glistening drops along the bamboo rods when I set off one morning for the boot market. I passed along the rose terrace, fragrant with delicate blooms silhouetted against the blue sea, and out through the heavy green gates on to the narrow street. The white-walled houses of Funchal stood out with startling vividness in the early morning sunshine. Over the fortresslike walls that guarded each terraced garden tumbled masses of flaming begonia and bougainvillæa.

Everyone seemed to be heading with a kind of preoccupied purposefulness in the same direction. The street was full of the staggering clatter of mules struggling to keep their feet on the slippery cobbles, the deep-throated shouts of the drivers, and the patter of barefooted children, as they ran and loitered after their parents.

I kept pace for a while with an old woman wearing a vivid orange headkerchief. "Bons dias," I said, eagerly studying the ancient flat-soled boots that peeped out from beneath the folds of her rusty black skirt.

"*Bons dias, Senhora,*" she replied, and the flicker of a smile passed across the wrinkled toilworn face within the orange halo.

How soft and comfortable these boots looked, with their simple seamless uppers and turned-down tops! And how admirably adapted to toiling up and down the often-precipitous streets. I glowed at the thought that I, too, would soon be a proud possessor.

* * *

HALF AN HOUR later in a quiet little street, not far from the main market, I came suddenly upon my quest. There, drawn up rigidly at attention under the shade of a gray fig tree, stood two small fawn regiments—little boots, middle-sized boots, and big boots, neatly sized off in martial files.

As I hesitated, wondering which of the swarthy vendors to approach, a host of pictures flitted reminiscently before my mind: pictures of Puss in Boots, Jack the Giant Killer, Robin Hood, and serfs of the Middle Ages all resplendent in boots just such as these. All at once I felt most uncomfortably conscious of my all too British "oxfords."

But soon I was hopping insecurely up and down the bumpy street, struggling in and out of first one boot and then another that was willingly brought forward. There were boots with soft goatskin soles, more expensive boots with imported crêpe soles, and yet others whose soles bore the stamp of discarded motor tires!

The immaculate army became sadly disorganized, a ladder began to run up one of my sorely tried silk stockings; and, looking up, I was startled to find that my antics were providing open and unabashed amusement for a small, but increasing, crowd across the street. By this time the other vendor, seeing my hesitancy, had begun to run to and fro with a selection of boots from his stance on the other side of the fig tree, and relations were growing strained between the rival bootmakers. As their flow of Portuguese grew into a gathering torrent of gesticulatory patois, an uneasy sense of futility crept over me.

* * *

HASTILY WRIGGLING BACK into my shiny "oxfords," I counted thirty-five *escudos* into the hand of the first vendor, decisively picked out a pair of goatskins and made off. At the corner I paused and looked back. The crowd had vanished. The second vendor had gone back quietly and amicably to his stance behind the fig tree. And already the boots had returned to attention in their orderly files—little boots, middle-sized boots, and big boots. But one pair were missing from the ranks.

Victoriously I hugged my unwrapped bundle and made for home.

A. D. F. L.

## Early Photography and a Black Silk Skirt

NOT far from Brown's drug store is the office of A. J. Drummond at 47 Fulton Street. It is within sight of the waterfront.

Mr. Drummond and his family have always worked near the river. The whistle of the boats, the grumbling of fog-horns and the flap of sailing canvas have been woven into the picture of their existence.

Aubrey Drummond is a photographer. His father and grandfather before him were camera men. Theirs is part of old as well as present-day New York's history. Mrs. Steinway wanted her children to see Mr. Drummond's place. Two of them went with us when we visited the Drummond studio.

The great, old-fashioned rooms, winding stairs leading to them, and Victorian furniture suggest a Dickensian interior.

Among the keepsakes in Mr. Drummond's safe is a cylindrical tin box and a roll of yellow parchment. They came into his family because of his Grandmother Lewis's best black silk skirt. The skirt figured largely in the early history of photography. Mrs. Lewis's husband was the fashionable photographer of the 'sixties, and his studio the rendezvous for social lights of old New York.

Those were daguerreotype days. The pictures had to be made with a fixed focus. William Henry Lewis, being of an inventive turn of mind, felt he might improve upon the method. He hit on an idea that involved not only the use of lumber, but the need of a heavy soft material. In vain he searched for a fabric that was strong and yet supple enough to answer his purpose. None of the department stores, not even Ridley's had what he wanted. The clerks thought a heavy silk might do. This meant waiting for the arrival of the next packet from the Indies, or China.

Impatient of the delay, Mr. Lewis told his wife of the difficulty. "Take my silk skirt," she said. Her husband objected. But she ripped the black taffeta apart before his eyes. Out of it, he made a collapsible bellows which he attached to the wooden machine that he had constructed. When he finished his strange accordion-like box he mounted it on a trestle that resembled a McCormick reaper.

The first picture taken with it was a success. It revolutionized photography. People flocked from far and wide to see Mr. Lewis's experiment. Fame of it spread to Europe. Queen Victoria heard of the invention. "A man who has that amount of genius should be rewarded," she said. With the proper amount of ceremony she sent him a note of praise neatly expressed on parchment. It was accompanied by a huge waxen seal nicely packed in a tin cylinder.—HELEN WORDEN, in "Round Manhattan's Rim." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRING: *A Bronze Figure by Napoleone Martinuzzi*

NAPOLEONE MARTINUZZI was born at Murano in 1892. He comes of a family of famous glass blowers and, as a child, was accustomed to play close to the furnaces; where, watching the glass blowers at work and listening to their talk, he picked up his education. All his life he has studied and worked hard, and is now considered to be one of the foremost of the Venetian sculptors. His most important work is a war memorial on the island of Murano. This is much admired for its uncommon design, having a central group with figures inclosed in an architectural base of sculptured columns.

Martinuzzi's work is to be found in many public and private galleries. It consists not only in sculpture of bronze, stone and marble, but also of remarkable designs in glass. The "Lamp of Fortune" in glass was one of the great successes of the exhibition at which it was shown. The "Vittoria" at D'Annunzio's Vittoriale is by Martinuzzi, as is another Vittoria in the church at Vidor. For some years he was director of the Murano Museum, but latterly he has renounced all other work for sculpture. His delightful bronze figure "Spring" shows him at his best.

## Adventure in Magellan's Straits

OUR boat, the *Violeta*, is a fifteen-ton steam launch. She is old and several people have told us that she is utterly unsafe, but the owner says that he has patched up the engine and that he thinks it will work all right. We chose her because a sail-boat would be impossible to handle between the high shores of narrow channels, and a motor-auxiliary would mean an appalling weight of oil fuel. With a steam engine we can cut wood as we go. . . .

We have a crew of four. The captain is a Sicilian, by name Felice Rando. He is short, square, resolute-looking and I like him. But he is doubtful of the *Violeta* and says he is afraid she is a bad boat and will break down. Some of her boiler tubes fell out on the way here from Punta Arenas, where we chartered her. Our seaman is Natalio Filipić, a Dalmatian, a tall, fair, Swedish-looking man with one of those Nordic voices which is loud without being raised and without grating on the ear. In the engine room we have a Greek machinist called Juan and a Chilean boy named Isidoro. I have only seen these two when plastered with coal and grease, so I cannot tell what they really look like. . . .

Of course no crew but a Latin one would have signed on for a cruise in such a badly-found craft as the *Violeta*. No crew but a Latin one would have come without any sort of repairing outfit. But surely no crew but ours would have made that boiler work with most of its tubes gone—patching it with pieces of iron cold-chiseled from a forward bulkhead, riveting with nails and tightening with canvas washers cut from a piece of sail!

At 4.30 a. m. there was a loud crash, a clatter, a strong smell of burning, and then the noise of shoveling and scraping accompanied by peals of laughter from Juan and Isidoro. The grille had collapsed and the fire had fallen out on to the floor of the engine room. It was another hour before the engine was working again. Meanwhile we drifted, derelict, in the middle of Magellan's Straits. Luckily there was no wind to speak of and we merely danced and rolled upon a kindly sea.

When I went up to the wheel-house, after the engine was once more working, I found Rando, who has not lain down to sleep for two nights, beaming with satisfaction. Juan was coal-black from his cap to his shoes—he has not washed for a week, shaved for a fortnight, or brushed his hair for a month—but his grin was dazzingly white this morning.

We got into the Roads of Punta Arenas at midnight and we heard Rando ring the bell and yell "Fondo!" for the last time at 12.10 a. m.

At that exact moment all the remaining boiler tubes fell out, the water vomited forth, the fire was extinguished, and we were left utterly derelict within two hundred yards of the mole!

We got up very early and got a tow from an auxiliary ketch which happened to be passing by.

We threw off the tow-line to run the last fifty yards under our own way, and at that identical moment our very wonky steering gear jammed irrevocably.

We crashed into the wooden mole, smashing a piece off the side of it.

"Let us disembark quickly," said Rando. "Once you and the señora are off-board; once your baggage is off-board; once I have had my breakfast—I should like to see this boat go straight to the very bottom of the sea!"—MICHAEL H. MASON, in "Where Tempests Blow Upon the Land of Magellan." (London: Hodder & Stoughton.)

## Tolstoy Discovers a Dictaphone

THOMAS EDISON sent a phonograph with a recording mechanism as a present to father. This was the greatest marvel to us. We unpacked it immediately. Chertkov and Biriukov, who were just then visiting us at Yasnaia Poliana, helped to set it up and put it in running order.

One morning, I heard father knock on the wall with his cherry cane, and when I came in he asked me to start the machine. I put the mouthpiece in position, wound up the mechanism, and waited. Father was visibly excited. Writing something down on a scrap of paper, he held himself in readiness, grasping the arms of the chair firmly with both hands, threw his head back and commanded, "All right, let it go!"

The roll turned, father began dictating a letter, but stumbled, at a loss for words. "Stop it, stop it," he whispered frantically, waving his hand. I stopped it. Father thought for several minutes. "All right, go on now," he said. The roll started again, and again father stopped.

"Oh, what a difficult job!" he said. "I get too excited, my heart beats so—and I must have wasted that roll!"

"Why, no," I said to comfort him, "we have only used one-quarter of the roll. You can begin again."

"Oh, I'm so tired!" he exclaimed when the letter was finished. "I don't see how people can use this thing! It's all very well for the well-balanced Americans, perhaps, but for us Russians, it's no good."—From "The Tragedy of Tolstoy," by COUNTESS ALEXANDRA TOLSTOY. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

## *I Would Be Trained*

LET me train my eyes to see all the beauty
In a strip of darkly wooded land;
In snow, like an outspread hand,
Drifted in gray streaks on fields cold with November.

Let me train my ears to hear all the beauty
In the slow, steady rhythm of a river;
In winds, when even trees shiver
Nakedly, and their top-most branches crack and fall.

Let me train my mind to remember only beauty
In clouds, when they cast a sullen gray
Over all the earth, and day
Wavers on the edge of sorrow, on the verge of night.

JOSEPHINE BACON.

## "Earth's preparatory school"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IN ALL human activities it is a well-established fact that specific preparation in some definite form must precede specific accomplishment. When one is planning to follow some particular subject, he certainly does not put years of study on a subject entirely foreign to it. No one can aimlessly scatter his work, his thought, and his time, and yet reach a goal of achievement.

For centuries the Bible has been a guide to right thinking and acting. Those wishing to understand the way of eternal life have studied this marvelous Book. Through deepest consecration to God and through spiritual revelation Mary Baker Eddy was enabled to bring to the world the spiritual meaning of the Bible, showing the harmony and healing power set forth therein. Thinkers throughout the ages have accepted the sacred Scriptures as holding the secret of a satisfying and progressive existence; but until the discovery of Christian Science none was able to distinguish between material or corporeal sense and the absolute spiritual truths and laws embodied therein. Christian Science offers to all the divine truth which overcomes here and now the woes resulting from an erroneous concept of life as material. It shows the way to overcome lack, hatred, pain, sin, disease, and the multitudinous beliefs of suffering sense which haunt the experience of mortals.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 322): "When understanding changes the standpoints of life and intelligence from a material to a spiritual basis, we shall gain the reality of Life, the control of Soul over sense, and we shall perceive Christianity, or Truth, in its divine Principle. This must be the climax before harmonious and immortal man is obtained and his capabilities revealed." Preparation for the demonstration of the divine Principle of health, abundance, harmony must precede the demonstration. One cannot demonstrate a rule of arithmetic until through study he understands the rule. Only an understanding of the allness of divine Mind, the divine Principle of spiritual life, can free mortals from the beliefs of fear, poverty, sin, disease, death.

Matthew, the apostle, records one of the Master's parables in which is illustrated the vital need for maintaining an active spiritual state of thought. The ten virgins of the parable were waiting for the coming of the bridegroom, and each had her own lamp to keep trimmed and burning. This was her responsibility. "And five of them were wise, and five were foolish." The five unwise ones took no oil with them to use while they waited, and "while the bridegroom tarried, they all slumbered and slept." Then came the call to go to meet the bridegroom; but during the slumbering the lamps of the foolish five had burned out. They were not prepared, and while they went to buy oil, "the bridegroom came; and they that were ready went in with him to the marriage: and the door was shut."

Spiritual understanding must be replenished by consecrated preparation and by the application of the spiritual truths one already knows. Thus consciousness may be continuously illuminated with the light of Truth. The sense of life as material robs mankind of its spiritual birthright, of its true sense of life, health, harmony. All the activities of human existence, all business, church, home, or social relationships, must through understanding be brought under the law of divine Mind, spiritual harmony.

Christian Science teaches that God fills all space, and imparts to true consciousness His perfect spiritual ideas. On page 480 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says: "Where the spirit of God is, and there is no place where God is not, evil becomes nothing,—the opposite of the something of Spirit. If there is no spiritual reflection, then there remains only the darkness of vacuity and not a trace of heavenly tints." The five unwise virgins of Jesus' parable could experience only "the darkness of vacuity" because of their lack of spiritual preparation. God, divine Mind, fills all space; and each man, woman, and child has the privilege of preparing his or her own consciousness by thinking only the spiritual truths relating to health, happiness, harmony, enlightenment, progress, and prosperity.

We need to obey the injunction, "Come out from among them, and be ye separate," and a study of Christian Science reveals that it is from material beliefs that we must be separate. We must learn to distinguish between material thinking and spiritual thinking. Material thinking leads to "the darkness of vacuity," to the absence of health, harmony, love, life, while spiritual thinking leads upward to the divine Truth which makes free from the beclouding fears of depression, poverty, war, from the distress of sin, disease, and death.

The freedom of choice lies with each one individually, and from the quality of one's thoughts will emerge all the manifestations of what is known as one's experience. How shall our time be used? In keeping our lamp trimmed and burning, filled with spiritual understanding? Or shall our great God-given ability to think rightly not be used? The understanding of divine Life, Truth, and Love is free for all, for the thinking of all; and in Science and Health (p. 486) we are reminded that "earth's preparatory school must be improved to the utmost."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

## "La Scuola Preparatoria della Terra"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

IN TUTTE le attività umane è un fatto ben stabilito che una preparazione specifica in una forma definita deve precedere un successo specifico. Quando ci si propone di dedicarsi ad un soggetto speciale, non si danno anni di studio ad un soggetto interamente distinto da esso. Nessuno può dissipare alla cieca il suo lavoro, il suo pensiero ed il suo tempo e ciò nonostante raggiungere una meta di successo.

Per secoli la Bibbia è stata una guida per giusto pensiero e giusta azione. Quelli che desideravano di comprendere la via della vita eterna hanno studiato questo Libro meraviglioso. Per mezzo della più profonda consacrazione a Dio e per mezzo di rivelazione spirituale, Mary Baker Eddy fu resa capace di recare al mondo il significato spirituale della Bibbia, mostrando l'armonia ed il potere sanativo che ivi sono presentati. Attraverso i tempi, pensatori hanno accettato le sacre Scritture quali contenenti il segreto di un'esistenza soddisfacente e progressiva; ma fino alla scoperta della Scienza Cristiana nessuno era capace di distinguere fra il senso materiale o corporeo e le verità e leggi assolute, spirituali, ivi contenute. La Scienza Cristiana offre a tutti la divina verità che debella qui ed ora i guai che risultano da un errato concetto della vita quale materiale. Mostra la via per vincere la scarsità, l'odio, il dolore, il peccato, la malattia e le numerose credenze del senso del dolore che ossessano l'esperienza dei mortali.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy dice (pag. 322): "Quando il comprendimento cambia i punti di vista della vita e dell'intelligenza da una base materiale ad una spirituale, conquisteremo la realtà della Vita, il controllo dell'Anima sul senso, e percepiremo il Cristianesimo, o Verità, nel suo divino Principio. Questo deve essere il culmine prima che l'uomo armonioso ed immortale sia ottenuto e le sue capacità siano rivelate". La preparazione per la dimostrazione del divino Principio di salute, abbondanza, armonia deve precedere la dimostrazione. Non si può dimostrare una regola di aritmetica fino a che per mezzo di studio non si comprenda la regola. Soltanto il comprendimento della totalità della divina Mente, il divino Principio della vita spirituale, può liberare i mortali dalle credenze di paura, povertà, peccato, malattia, morte.

Matteo, l'apostolo, riporta una delle parabole del Maestro nella quale viene illustrato il bisogno vitale di mantenere un attivo stato mentale spirituale. Le dieci vergini della parabola aspettavano la venuta dello sposo, ed ognuna aveva la sua propria lampada da tenere aggiustata ed accesa. Questa era la sua responsabilità. "Or cinque d'esse erano stolte e cinque avvedute". Le cinque stolte non portarono seco olio da usarsi mentre aspettavano, e "tardando lo sposo, tutte divennero sonnacchiose e si addormentarono". Allora venne l'appello di andare ad incontrare lo sposo; ma durante il sonno le lampade delle cinque stolte si erano spente. Esse non erano preparate, e mentre erano andate a comprare l'olio "arrivò lo sposo; e quelle che eran pronte, entraron con lui nella sala delle nozze, e l'uscio fu chiuso".

Il comprendimento spirituale deve essere rifocillato con preparazione consacrata e coll'applicazione delle verità spirituali che sono già conosciute. Così la consapevolezza può essere continuamente illuminata colla luce della Verità. Il senso della vita quale materiale deruba l'umanità del suo retaggio spirituale, del suo vero senso della vita, della salute, dell'armonia. Tutte le attività dell'umana esistenza, tutte le relazioni di affari, di chiesa, di casa, o le relazioni sociali, devono, col comprendimento, essere subordinate alla legge della divina Mente, armonia spirituale.

La Scienza Cristiana insegna che Dio riempie tutto lo spazio ed imparte alla vera consapevolezza le Sue idee spirituali perfette. A pagina 480 di Science and Health Mrs. Eddy dice: "Là dove è lo spirito di Dio, e non vi è luogo dove Dio non sia, il male diviene nulla,—l'opposto di quell'entità che è lo Spirito. Se non vi è riflessione spirituale, allora rimane soltanto l'oscurità del vuoto e veruna traccia di tinte celesti". Le cinque vergini stolte della parabola di Gesù poterono far l'esperienza soltanto de "l'oscurità del vuoto" a causa della loro mancanza di preparazione spirituale. Dio, Mente divina, riempie tutto lo spazio; ed ogni uomo, donna e fanciullo ha il privilegio di preparare la propria consapevolezza col pensare soltanto le verità spirituali concernenti salute, felicità, armonia, illuminazione, progresso e prosperità.

Dobbiamo obbedire all'ingiunzione: "Uscite di mezzo a loro e separatevene", ed uno studio della Scienza Cristiana rivela che è da credenze materiali che dobbiamo separarci. Dobbiamo imparare a distinguere fra il pensare materiale ed il pensare spirituale. Il pensiero materiale conduce "all'oscurità del vuoto", all'assenza di salute, di armonia, di amore, di vita, mentre il pensiero spirituale conduce in alto alla divina Verità che libera dalle nebulose paure di depressione, povertà, guerra, dalla tribolazione del peccato, della malattia e della morte.

La libertà di scelta risiede in ognuno individualmente, e dalla qualità dei propri pensieri emergeranno tutte le manifestazioni di ciò che denotiamo quale nostra propria esperienza. Come verrà impiegato il nostro tempo? Nel tenere la nostra lampada aggiustata ed accesa, ripiena di comprendimento spirituale? Ovvero non verrà usata la nostra grande abilità, data da Dio, di pensare giusto? Il comprendimento della divina Vita, Verità ed Amore è libero per tutti, per il pensare di tutti; ed in Science and Health (pag. 486) ci vien rammemorato che "la scuola preparatoria della terra deve essere migliorata il più possibile".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## Dartmoor Autumn

THE moor to her eyes looked more lovely than ever, with bracken turned to tawny russet and dead gold under her feet, the wind singing with its shrilly note through the withered heather bells and the dun brown furze bushes with their blossoms faded to grey nothingness about their prickly stems. She had it all to herself now. There were no groups of intruders picnicking by the stream or under the great boulders in the shadow of the tor, no motors whizzing by on the road that wound like a ribbon toward the horizon. Only the wild shaggy moor ponies and the small moor sheep browsed on the short turf, scarcely moving from her as she passed with her light quick step and quiet movements. The brown purples of the distant tors faded away mistily against the vague sky. There was a shimmering haze over their heights like a soft veil drawn close. By the river the patches of reeds and water plants had turned to yellow gold, even the mosses were growing dim and grey, like the time-worn old stones about whose feet they pressed so closely, stones hoary and steely, with delicate traceries of lichen, gold and silver like the work of some fine-fingered smith, pattering their granite sides. The moor wind had bleached the stems of the numberless little growths that flourished in crannies and sheltered places on the upland stretch.—From "Sareel," by EDITH DART. (New York: Boni and Liveright.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
*An International Daily Newspaper*
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months ..... $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month ..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries; 14 pages, 3c; 16 to 22 pages, 4½c; 24 to 32 pages, 6c; 33 pages, 7½c.
United States: 14 pages, 2c; 16 to 22 pages, 3c; 24 to 30 pages, 4c; 32 pages, 5c.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Listed Stock Quotations

# • Stocks Generally Move Forward in Rather Quiet Trading •

Commodity and Money Markets

## Utilities Show Inclination To Resist Pressure

### Stock Market Prices Are Generally Firm in Quiet Dealings

*By* Forrest Price

Most active stocks pointed upward today.

Even the utilities showed resistance to pressure.

But business on the New York Stock Exchange simmered down to some extent.

Total sales amounted to about 750,000 shares.

Among the utilities Consolidated Gas, which has been daily making new low records for the year, managed to get up as much as a point at one time, easing off later.

American Telephone, which has been on the toboggan until recently, recovered another point. Brooklyn-Manhattan and Brooklyn Union Gas each improved a point or more.

Eastman Kodak attracted some attention among the industrial issues by rising 3 points to a new high for the year.

New highs for the year were reached by both the preferred issues of Armour Co. Colgate also made a new high.

Others in the ascending class included Budd preferred, Fairbanks Morse, both the preferred issues of Safeway Stores, United Biscuit, American Safety Razor and Matheson.

International Printing Ink got up a point and the preferred 2, the latter establishing a new high. Vulcan Detinning rose 1.

Baltimore & Ohio lost more than a point. Norfolk & Western dropped nearly 2. Union Pacific was up 1½. Atchison gained 1½.

Losers included National Lead, which declined 1½, Owens Illinois Glass 1½, American Bank Note nearly 3 and American Smelting more than 1.

U. S. Governments continued to show most steadiness in the bond market. In the corporate list New York Central 5s declined nearly 2 points. Others moved narrowly.

Among commodities corn reached $1 a bushel for the first time since 1930. Other grains rose in sympathy. Cotton was up slightly.

Deferred needs will have a lot to do with the rejuvenation of the building industry. That old law of supply and demand has not yet been repealed. It is calculated that during the last five years the volume of new construction has been about one-seventh of that during the previous five years.

Meanwhile housing requirements have steadily increased until now there is an urgent demand. The Administration at Washington is determined to speed up the national housing program in every way possible in order to accelerate recovery in general business.

New construction will have a direct influence upon the heavy industries. A great variety of businesses will be aided by new building. Consequently, traders in the stock market are turning their attention to the securities of those concerns directly and indirectly affected by new construction activities.

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NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—While the utilities continued to reach for recovery in today's stock market, the backwardness of the rails acted as a restraining influence to speculative activity.

The news was neither especially good nor bad. Traders in equities dabbled here and there in their favorites, but most dealings were of an apathetic sort and the activity dwindled after a moderately brisk hour.

Shares of Eastman Kodak got up nearly 3 points, at a new top for the year. A firmer tone was displayed by American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey and American Water Works.

International Printing Ink gained a point, and the New York traction issues were in demand.

### Rail Prices Easy

National Lead and May Department Stores were down about a point each.

The majority of the rails were a trifle lower. Such stocks as General Motors, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Westinghouse, American Can, Gillette, Case, Montgomery Ward, Standard Oil of New Jersey, American Smelting and numerous others were virtually unchanged.

National Distillers advanced when the company announced there would be no new offering of shares to stockholders at this time because of discontinuance of negotiations with Distillers Co Ltd. of Great Britain and the recent improvement in domestic sales.

There were a number or regular dividends declared, including those of National Lead and Gillette, but most of the favorable disbursements appeared to have been discontinued.

### Bond Market Quiet

Bond prices failed to develop any significant trend today, and quotations fluctuated within narrow limits in most instances.

U. S. Treasury issues worked moderately higher, including guaranteed obligations. Treasury 3s of 1951-55 gained 5-32 of a point at 100 9-32, while the 3¼s of 1931 rose 4-32 to 103 14-32.

Rail bonds were uneven and hesitant, but except for loss of nearly two points in New York Central 5s of 2013, which declined to 58¼, changes were confined to fractions. Erie 5s of 1975 gained ¾ of a point at 66½, and Great Northern 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Union Pacific 4s improved. Pennsylvania 4½s, Southern Pacific 4¾s and Baltimore & Ohio 4½s declined.

Among the utilities, American Telephone 5s of 1965 dipped ¼ to 109⅞, while Consolidated Gas 5½s, International Telephone 5s and Duquesne Light 4½s eased.

Industrial issues showed little change. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, National Dairy 5½s and Armour & Co. 4½s improved slightly, but Texas Corporation 5s and American Smelting 5s dipped.

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1934 High | 1934 Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last Nov.22 | Last Nov.21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 110 | 88 | 7 | Abraham & S pf | 10 | 109 | 109 | 109 | |
| 11⅞ | 6¾ | .. | Adams Express | 500 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | 6⅞ |
| 11⅝ | 6¾ | .. | Addressograph | 300 | 8½ | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 7⅞ | 3½ | .. | Advance Rumely | 200 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 70 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 112 | 91¾ | 3† | Air Reduction | 1000 | 110½ | 109½ | 110½ | 110 |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | .. | Airway Elec App | 100 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 23⅞ | 16⅝ | .60h | Alaska-Juneau | 2200 | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 17 |
| 8¼ | 1½ | .. | Alleghany Corp | 400 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 160¾ | 115⅛ | 6 | Allied Chem | 400 | 156 | 156 | 156 | 156 |
| 23⅝ | 10⅜ | .. | Allis Chalmers | 900 | 133⅛ | 131½ | 131½ | 133 |
| 20½ | 11⅛ | .. | Alpha Port Cem | 400 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ |
| 7¾ | 2½ | .. | Amal Leather | 400 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | 16½ |
| 55⅝ | 30 | 2 | Amerada | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 48 | 25¼ | 2 | Am Ag Ch Del | 400 | 47½ | 46⅞ | 47½ | 47 |
| 25¼ | 11½ | .. | Am Bank Note | 200 | 47⅛ | 46¾ | 47⅛ | 46¾ |
| 50½ | 40 | 3 | Am Bank Note pf | 400 | 54 | 53⅝ | 54 | 54 |
| 13½ | 7 | .. | Am Crystal Sugar | 70 | 41⅝ | 40¾ | 41¾ | 42½ |
| 72⅞ | 46½ | .. | Am Crystal Sug pf | 400 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 7⅛ |
| 38 | 19½ | .80 | Am Brake S&F | 100 | 63 | 63 | 63 | |
| 114 | 98 | 7 | Am Brake S&F pf | 200 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 107¾ | 90¼ | 4 | Am Can | 300 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 148½ | 126½ | 7 | Am Can pf | 900 | 103⅞ | 103¼ | 103⅞ | 103¼ |
| 33⅞ | 22 | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 400 | 149½ | 148 | 149⅛ | |
| 70 | 46¼ | 3† | Am Chicle | 400 | 17 | 16½ | 17 | 17⅛ |
| 62½ | 20⅜ | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 100 | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69⅛ |
| 5 | 1⅛ | .. | Am Encaustic T | 900 | 31¼ | 30¼ | 31 | 30¼ |
| 13¾ | 4½ | .. | Am & For Pow | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 30 | 13¼ | .. | Am & For Pow pf | 600 | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | 5 |
| 17½ | 6⅛ | .. | Am & For Pow pf | 400 | 13¾ | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 22⅝ | 10½ | 1 | Am & For Pw 2pf | 100 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7 |
| 42¼ | 17¾ | .. | Am Hawaiian | 400 | 11⅞ | 11 | 11 | 11⅞ |
| 10 | 3¼ | .. | Am Hide & L pf | 100 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 21 |
| 11 | 4⅜ | .. | Am Ice | 400 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| | | .. | Am International | 400 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | 6½ |
| 1⅛ | ½ | .. | Am La France | 800 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | 3¼ | .. | Am La Fr pf | 50 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 38¾ | 14½ | .. | Am Locomotive | 800 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17⅛ | 17½ |
| 10¼ | 3¼ | .. | Am Mach & Met | 300 | 8¼ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8 |
| 21⅝ | 13¼ | .. | Am Metal | 800 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14⅛ |
| 12¼ | 3½ | .. | Am Power & Lt | 2100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 26½ | 10¼ | 1†† | Am P&L 5% pf | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 29⅞ | 11½ | 1½ | Am P&L 6% pf | 400 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | 12 |
| 17⅝ | 10 | .. | Am Radiator | 9500 | 16 | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 15⅞ |
| 28¼ | 13½ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 1500 | 19¼ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | 19¼ |
| 68 | 36 | 4 | Am Safety Razor | 1000 | 62¾ | 62¾ | 62¾ | 61½ |
| | | .. | Am Seating | 400 | 5⅜ | 5 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 51¼ | 30¼ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 1800 | 35¾ | 35½ | 35½ | 36¼ |
| 125 | 100 | 7 | Am Smelt & Ref pf | 100 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 116½ |
| 103 | 71¼ | .. | Am Sm&R 6% pf | 400 | 102½ | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 102 |
| 46½ | 10⅛ | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 1100 | 16⅛ | 16¼ | 16⅝ | 16⅜ |
| 72 | 27 | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 400 | 60⅝ | 59¾ | 60⅞ | 60¼ |
| 121⅞ | 103½ | 2 | Am Sug Ref pf | 100 | 121⅛ | 121⅛ | 121⅛ | |
| 125¼ | 100⅛ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 15600 | 107⅝ | 106½ | 106⅝ | 106 |
| 27⅝ | 12¾ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 1400 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| 80 | 54 | 6 | Am Watlpf | 400 | 56 | 56 | 56 | |
| 17⅛ | 7 | .. | Am Woolen | 400 | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¾ | 8⅛ |
| 83¾ | 36 | .. | Am Woolen pf | 300 | 40½ | 39¾ | 40¼ | 40¾ |
| 4¼ | 1 | .. | h Am Writ Pap | 200 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | 1¼ |
| 17⅜ | 10 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 2500 | 10¾ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | 10⅜ |
| 16⅜ | 9¼ | .. | Anaconda Wire | 400 | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ | 15⅜ |
| 24⅜ | 13⅛ | .60 | Anchor Cap | 100 | 18⅝ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ |
| 104¾ | 84 | 6½ | Anchor Cap pf | 30 | 104 | 104 | 104 | |
| 37½ | 26⅛ | 1† | Archer Daniels | 300 | 36¼ | 36 | 36¼ | 36 |
| 100⅛ | 76¼ | 7 | Armour Del pf | 300 | 100⅛ | 99¾ | 100⅛ | 99¾ |
| 6¾ | 3½ | .. | Armour Ill A | 2500 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | 5⅞ |
| 68⅞ | 46¼ | 6 | Armour Ill pf pf | 1100 | 69 | 68½ | 69 | 68¼ |
| 83 | 54 | .. | Armour Ill pf | 500 | 83 | 82¼ | 83 | 82 |
| 8⅜ | 3 | .. | Arnold Constable | 700 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | 6¾ |
| 18¼ | 7¼ | .. | Asso Dry Goods | 2100 | 13¾ | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13¾ |
| 64⅞ | 36 | .. | Asso Dry G 2pf | 100 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 53⅝ |
| 40½ | 29½ | .50b | Asso Oil | 60 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32½ | 32¾ |
| 73¾ | 45¼ | 2b | Atchison T&SF | 3800 | 53½ | 51⅞ | 53¼ | 52 |
| 90 | 70⅛ | 5† | Atchison pf | 300 | 84⅝ | 83 | 84⅝ | 82½ |
| 54¼ | 24½ | .. | Atl Coast Line | 1100 | 30 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29½ |
| 35¼ | 21½ | 1 | Atl Refining | 1400 | 26 | 25½ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| 55½ | 35¼ | 2 | Atlas Powder | 400 | 42¾ | 42 | 42 | 43 |
| 105 | 65 | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 30 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 16⅛ | 5½ | .. | Atlas Tack | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 57⅜ | 16½ | .. | Auburn Auto | 400 | 25⅛ | 24½ | 25 | 24⅝ |
| 16⅝ | 7 | .. | Austin Nichols | 700 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| 64 | 39½ | 5 | Austin Nichols A | 10 | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | 61 |
| 10¼ | 3¼ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 4500 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | 4½ |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 4½ | .. | Baldwin Loco | 500 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 64¾ | 16¾ | .. | Baldwin Loco pf | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 34½ | 13¼ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 3500 | 14 | 13¼ | 14 | 14⅜ |
| 46½ | 35½ | 2½ | Bangor & Aroos | 100 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | |
| 111 | 95¼ | 7 | Bangor & Ar pf | 90 | 110½ | 110 | 110½ | 110½ |
| 6½ | 2⅛ | .. | Barker Bros | 100 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 38½ | 16⅛ | .. | Barker Bros pf | 180 | 28⅞ | 27 | 28⅞ | 26⅞ |
| 10 | 5⅞ | .. | Btarnsdall A | 400 | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 19¾ | 10¼ | .50b | Beatrice Cream | 300 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17½ |
| 74⅝ | 58 | 3† | Beech-Nut Pack | 400 | 75 | 74⅜ | 75 | 74 |
| 15¼ | 8⅞ | .50b | Belding Hem | 200 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12⅝ |
| 23⅞ | 9⅜ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 2500 | 15¼ | 14⅞ | 15 | 15¼ |
| 19⅛ | 12⅛ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Ln | 500 | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 15 |
| 39½ | 26 | 1½b | Best & Co | 1200 | 39½ | 39 | 39½ | 38¾ |
| 49½ | 24½ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 3100 | 29¾ | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28⅜ |
| 40 | 19¼ | 1b | Bigelow Sanford | 60 | 24½ | 24 | 24 | 24⅜ |
| 16⅛ | 6 | .. | Blaw Knox | 400 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 10¼ | 6¾ | .. | Boeing Airplane | 600 | 9½ | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 68¾ | 44½ | 3 | Bohn Alum & Br | 500 | 59 | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¾ |
| 91 | 76 | 4† | Bon Ami A | 800 | 90½ | 90 | 90¾ | |
| 28¼ | 19¾ | 1.60† | Borden | 700 | 25 | 24⅝ | 25 | 25 |
| 29¼ | 16½ | 1 | Borg Warner | 2800 | 28⅝ | 28 | 28⅜ | 28⅛ |
| 23¾ | 12 | 1† | Briggs Mfg | 5300 | 23½ | 22½ | 23⅜ | 23⅛ |
| 44⅞ | 28¼ | .75b | Brooklyn Man T | 2200 | 39¼ | 37¾ | 39 | 37¾ |
| 8 | 3½ | 5 | Brooklyn M T pf | 100 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 92 |
| 80½ | 50 | 5 | Brooklyn Queens | 100 | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | |
| 10⅞ | 4 | .. | Brooklyn Un Gas | 600 | 52¾ | 52 | 52¼ | 51¾ |
| 9⅜ | 3½ | .. | Brunswick Balke | 500 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 14½ | 6 | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 75 | 50 | 2 | Bucyrus E cv pf | 400 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| 7¾ | 3 | .. | Bucyrus E pf | 10 | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ | |
| 44 | 16 | .. | Budd Mfg | 1400 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅜ |
| 5⅜ | 2 | .. | Budd Mfg pf | 360 | 33 | 31½ | 32 | 31½ |
| 15½ | 5⅞ | .. | Budd Wheel | 800 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 6½ | 2⅞ | .. | Bullard | 1200 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | 12¾ |
| 2½ | ½ | .. | Bulova Watch | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4½ |
| 15½ | 4 | .. | Burns Bros B cts | 20 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 19⅜ | 10½ | 1.40† | Burns Bros pf | 40 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 15¾ | 5⅛ | .. | Burroughs Add | 800 | 15¼ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ |
| 3¼ | 1½ | .. | Bush T Bldgs pf cts | 20 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 4¾ | 1⅜ | .. | Butte Cop & Zinc | 200 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 32¾ | 13¾ | .. | Butterick | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| | | .. | Byers | 400 | 18 | 17⅜ | 18 | 17¾ |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44⅜ | 18¾ | 1½ | Calif Packing | 1100 | 37⅞ | 36½ | 37⅞ | 37½ |
| 1¾ | ½ | .. | Callahan Z & L | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 6⅜ | 2¾ | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 200 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 29½ | 12½ | 1 | Canada Dry | 600 | 16 | 15⅝ | 16 | 15⅞ |
| 18¼ | 11¼ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 4400 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | 11⅛ |
| 86¾ | 35 | .. | Case Thresh | 1700 | 52½ | 51½ | 52 | 51½ |
| 87 | 56⅞ | 4 | Case Thresh pf | 10 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 84½ |
| 34⅜ | 23 | 1† | Caterpillar Trac | 1200 | 33¾ | 32⅝ | 33½ | 33 |
| 44⅞ | 17⅛ | .. | Celanese Corp | 6400 | 29¼ | 28 | 28⅝ | 28¼ |
| 5⅞ | 1⅛ | h | Celotex Co | 800 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 4 | 1 | h | Celotex vtc | 700 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 22⅜ | 6½ | h | Celotex Co pf | 210 | 16½ | 15¾ | 16½ | 16¼ |
| 32½ | 20 | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 600 | 20½ | 20 | 20 | 20¾ |
| 12⅜ | 5½ | .. | Century Ribbon | 400 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | 7¾ |
| 43½ | 30¼ | 2 | Cerro de Pasco | 1500 | 38⅛ | 38 | 38⅛ | 38¼ |
| 48½ | 34 | 2½ | Chesapeake Corp | 400 | 38⅛ | 38 | 38 | 38½ |
| 48⅜ | 30½ | 2.80 | Ches & Ohio | 900 | 43⅜ | 43¼ | 43⅜ | 43¼ |
| 11⅞ | 4 | .. | Chi Gt W pf | 600 | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅛ |
| 8½ | 2½ | .. | Chi Mil & St P | 600 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2½ |
| 13¼ | 3⅜ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 1400 | 4¾ | 4⅛ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 15 | 4½ | .. | Chi & N'western | 1200 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 9⅞ | 3¼ | .. | Chi & N'west pf | 200 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10¼ |
| 28¾ | 14¼ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 6¼ | 2 | h | Chi Pneu T pf | 400 | 20⅜ | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 8 | 2 | h | Chi Rock Isl & P | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 9⅜ | 3¼ | h | Chi RI&P 6% | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 11⅜ | 3¾ | .. | Chi RI&P 7% | 200 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 17⅜ | 10¼ | .. | Childs Company | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 60⅜ | 29¼ | 1 | Chile Copper | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 24⅜ | 17¼ | 2 | †Chrysler | 136 | 36½ | 35⅝ | 35⅞ | 35½ |
| 86 | 67 | 6½ | City Ice & Fuel | 100 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 2⅛ | ½ | .. | City Ice & F pf | 140 | 83¼ | 81½ | 83¼ | 81⅜ |
| 18⅛ | 9⅜ | .50† | City Stores | 500 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | 60½ | 6 | Colgate-Palm-P | 700 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 | 16⅞ |
| 28½ | 10 | .. | Colg-Palm-P pf | 300 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 94 | 74 | 7 | Collins & Aikman | 100 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13⅝ |
| 19¼ | 6⅞ | .. | Collins & A pf | 400 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 78 |
| 7¾ | 5⅞ | 6 | Columbia Gas | 3900 | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 70⅜ | 21½ | 1§ | Columbia Gas pf | 200 | 57⅛ | 55 | 57⅛ | 55 |
| 77¼ | 58 | 3.40 | Columbia Pic vtc | 3200 | 40 | 39½ | 39¾ | 39 |
| 35½ | 18⅜ | .. | Columbian Carb | 800 | 72½ | 72 | 72 | 72½ |
| 108 | 91½ | 6½ | Comm Credit | 3400 | 34½ | 33⅞ | 34 | 34¾ |
| 30 | 23½ | 1¾ | Comm Cred 1pf | 30 | 107 | 107 | 107 | 108 |
| 30 | 24 | 2 | Com Cr 7% pf | 20 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 61 | 35¾ | 2† | Com Cr 8% pf B | 250 | 30 | 29½ | 29½ | 30 |
| 113½ | 91 | 6† | Comm Inv Tr | 1700 | 58¼ | 57½ | 58⅛ | 58½ |
| 36¾ | 15¾ | .60 | Comm Inv Tr cv pf | 100 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | 112 |
| 3¾ | 1 | .. | Comm Solvents | 1600 | 21½ | 20¾ | 20⅞ | 20⅝ |
| 83¾ | 21½ | 6 | Comwith & Sou | 6900 | 1⅝ | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ |
| 35¾ | 22 | 1.60† | Comwith &S 6pf | 400 | 30¼ | 30 | 30¼ | 30 |
| 5⅝ | 1⅜ | .. | Cingoleum Nairn | 1500 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34¾ |
| 17½ | 10⅜ | 2c | Consol Film Ind | 600 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 47⅝ | 21¼ | 2 | Consol Film I pf | 800 | 17¼ | 17 | 17½ | 17⅝ |
| 95 | 50 | 5 | Consol Gas | 11900 | 23 | 22⅜ | 22½ | 22 |
| 4⅜ | 1½ | .. | Consol Gas pf | 600 | 82¾ | 82 | 82½ | 82 |
| 14¼ | 7¼ | .42b | Consol Laundries | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 6⅝ | 2⅜ | .. | Consol Oil | 1400 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 21⅛ | 7½ | .. | Consol Rys Cu pf | 1200 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | |
| 13¾ | 6⅛ | .. | Consol Textile | 300 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 5⅜ | 2⅜ | .. | Container A | 1100 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10⅜ |
| 14⅝ | 5¼ | .. | Container B | 300 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 2¾ | ⅞ | .. | Cont Baking A | 200 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 61½ | 56¾ | 2.40 | Cont Baking B | 200 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 35½ | 23⅜ | 1.20 | Cont Can | 2200 | 61¼ | 60⅞ | 61¼ | 60¾ |
| 22¾ | 15¾ | .50b | Cont Insurance | 800 | 32½ | 32⅛ | 32½ | 32¾ |
| | | | Cont Motors | 1700 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 22¾ | 15¾ | .50b | Cont Oil | 3600 | 18¾ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18½ |
| 51 | 40½ | 3 | Corn Exchange | 300 | 47¾ | 47½ | 47½ | |
| 84½ | 55½ | 3 | Corn Products | 600 | 69¼ | 68 | 69 | 68 |
| 35 | 28 | 2 | Cream of Wheat | 600 | 34⅝ | 34¼ | 34½ | 34⅜ |
| 17½ | 8 | .. | Crosley Radio | 300 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | 13¾ |
| 36½ | 18¾ | 1 | Crown Cork & S | 200 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 6⅜ | 2⅜ | .. | Crown Zellerbach | 300 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4½ |
| 38⅜ | 17 | .. | Crucible Steel | 600 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | 22¾ |
| 3¼ | 1 | .. | Cuba Co | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 29⅜ | 13½ | .. | Curtis Publishg | 700 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | 19½ |
| 8¼ | 2⅛ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 1800 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2¾ |
| 12¼ | 2⅛ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 1200 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8⅜ |
| 21½ | 11 | .. | Cutler Hammer | 400 | 14¼ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8¼ | 6 | .20b | Davega St | 200 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 34½ | 10½ | .. | Deere & Co | 2900 | 22⅞ | 22 | 22½ | 22½ |
| 15½ | 10¼ | .40 | Deere & Co. pf | 1700 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17 | 17⅛ |
| 72½ | 35 | .. | Del & Hudson | 900 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37½ |
| 33¾ | 14 | .. | Del Lack & W | 600 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 13¼ | 4½ | .. | Denver R G pf | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 84 | 63½ | 4 | Detroit Edison | 100 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | |
| 55⅛ | 29 | 1½† | Devoe & Ray A | 800 | 53½ | 51¾ | 53½ | 52 |
| 116 | 99 | 7 | Devoe & Ray 1pf | 30 | 115 | 115 | 115 | |
| 28½ | 21 | 1 | Diamond Match | 600 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | 24½ |
| 46¼ | 32 | 2† | Dome Mines | 1600 | 37¼ | 36½ | 36⅝ | 37½ |
| 22 | 13 | 1.20 | Dominion Stores | 100 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 28½ | 14¼ | .. | Douglas A | 3380 | 21⅞ | 21¼ | 21½ | 21⅜ |
| 23 | 13½ | 1 | Duplan Silk | 200 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 16½ |
| 103⅞ | 80 | 2.60† | du Pont de Nem | 1500 | 97⅜ | 96¼ | 96¾ | 97¼ |
| 127 | 115 | 6 | du Pont deb | 400 | 127 | 126¼ | 126½ | 126¾ |
| 107 | 90 | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 10 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 105 |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12¾ | 4⅛ | .. | Eastern Roll Mill | 800 | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8 | 8¼ |
| 114 | 79 | 4 | Eastman Kodak | 2000 | 114⅜ | 111⅜ | 114⅜ | 111⅜ |
| 22½ | 12⅛ | 1 | Eaton Mfg | 400 | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17⅜ |
| 19¼ | 6 | .. | Eitingon Schild | 100 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| 31⅝ | 15 | .. | Elec Auto-Lite | 4500 | 28 | 27¼ | 27½ | 27⅜ |
| 110 | 80 | 7 | Elec Auto-L pf | 10 | 109½ | 109 | 109 | 109¼ |
| 7½ | 3 | .. | Elec Boat | 300 | 5 | 4¾ | 5 | 4¾ |
| 9⅝ | 3 | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 800 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | 2½ |
| 19¾ | 6 | .. | El Pw&L 8% pf | 300 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 21 | 6⅝ | .. | Elec Pow & L pf | 500 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | 8 |
| 52 | 34 | 2.25 | Elec Sto Battery | 400 | 47½ | 46¾ | 47 | 46¼ |
| 128 | 120 | 7 | Endicott John pf | 60 | 128 | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ |
| 24½ | 11 | .. | Engineers PS ww | 300 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16⅝ | |
| 24⅞ | 9⅝ | .. | Erie RR | 200 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11⅜ |
| 14⅜ | 7 | .50 | Eureka Vacuum | 400 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10⅜ |
| 27¼ | 9 | .. | Evans Products | 400 | 17 | 16½ | 17 | 17 |

—F—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8⅜ | 1 | .. | Fairbanks Co | 90 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 18 | 7 | .. | Fairbanks Morse | 2000 | 13¼ | 11⅝ | 13¼ | 12 |
| 61 | 30 | .. | Fairbanks M pf | 220 | 54 | 51¾ | 54 | |
| 11¼ | 4 | .. | Fed Lt & Trac | 100 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 63 | 34½ | 6 | Fed Lt & Tr pf | 10 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 8¾ | 2⅜ | .. | Fed Motor Tr | 300 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 35 | 23¾ | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 300 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | 32½ |
| 31 | 20 | .80† | Fed'd Dept Sto | 1200 | 24¾ | 24 | 24¾ | 23⅞ |
| 106 | 87 | 6½ | Filene's pf | 40 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 25¼ | 13½ | .40 | Firestone T&R | 300 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅝ | |
| 69¼ | 54¼ | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 100 | 64 | 64 | 64 | |
| 21 | 10½ | .. | Food Mach | 200 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | |
| 22 | 8½ | .. | Foster-Wheeler | 400 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¾ | 12 |
| 17½ | 8¼ | .. | Fox Film A | 800 | 13⅞ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | |
| 50⅜ | 21½ | 2 | Freeport Texas | 200 | 27½ | 27 | 27¾ | 28⅜ |
| 19⅜ | 5 | .. | Fuller 2pf | 50 | 8⅜ | 8 | 8⅜ | 8½ |

—G—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4⅜ | 1⅛ | .. | Gabriel Snub A | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 11½ | 3⅜ | .. | GenAm Inv | 100 | 6⅞ | 6 | 6⅛ | 6⅜ |
| 43⅝ | 20 | 1 | Gen Am Trans | 600 | 37 | 36⅝ | 37 | |
| 23½ | 12½ | .. | Gen Asphalt | 100 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | |
| 14⅜ | 6½ | .65b | Gen Baking | 600 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7⅝ | |
| 108⅛ | 100 | 8 | Gen Baking 2pf | 10 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 10⅜ | 5 | .. | Gen Bronze | 100 | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ | |
| 6⅜ | 2¼ | .. | Gen Cable | 100 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 25¼ | 16⅞ | .60 | Gen Electric | 8500 | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19¾ | |
| 12⅜ | 1⅛ | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 1000 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | 12⅜ |
| 36⅞ | 28 | 1.80 | Gen Foods | 1300 | 34½ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 34 |
| 13¾ | ⅜ | .. | Gen Gas & E A | 300 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 64½ | 51 | 3 | Gen Mills | 500 | 60 | 59¾ | 60 | 60 |
| 42 | 24⅝ | 1† | Gen Motors | 14300 | 31⅜ | 30⅝ | 31 | 30⅝ |
| 106½ | 93¾ | 5 | Gen Motors 5% pf | 300 | 106 | 105¾ | 106 | 105 |
| 25½ | 16⅞ | .60 | Gen Print Ink | 600 | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19½ | 19¼ |
| 83 | 73½ | 6 | Gen Print Ink pf | 50 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 5⅝ | | | Gen Pub Service | 300 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 45⅞ | 23½ | 1 | Gen Ry Signal | 300 | 26½ | 26

Commerce and Finance

# China Takes Lead for First Time in World Wheat Production

Business and Industry

## Self-Regulation For Industry Has Richberg Approval

### Favors Private Enterprise and Minimum of Control by Government

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—The provisions of Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act have been misinterpreted and misunderstood by both employers and labor, in the opinion of Donald R. Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council and regarded by many persons as one of the chief advisers of the President. Mr. Richberg holds that "the right of self-organization includes the right of each man to decide for himself with what man he desires to be associated." At the same time he stressed the need for a "maximum co-operation by business, industry and labor in their relation with one another," and with this achieved, "A minimum of legislative control by the Government."

Mr. Richberg, addressing the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America here last night, discussed at length the controversial section 7-A of the Recovery Act dealing with collective bargaining, against which so many big employers of labor have come out strongly. He said that a misunderstanding had developed that "A voting unit of employees could be created without their approval and that the representatives selected by a majority of the voting unit would have to be accepted by employers as the exclusive representation of all the employees thus compulsorily organized."

**Right of Self-Organization**

"No one has been given any authority under the law," he said, "and I doubt whether anyone could be given legally the authority to herd all the employees or any number of employees into a voting unit and then to compel them to select their representatives by a majority vote.

"The right of self-organization certainly includes the right of each man to decide for himself with what man he desires to be associated."

Mr. Richberg urged employers and employees to work together in settlement of their controversy over hours of labor, declaring that this method was far preferable to attempting to solve this problem by legislation, he urged honest business practices and voiced the view that trade and industry should establish their own standards of fairness before writing mandatory requirements into codes.

"It seems to me reasonable to provide that all trade assocations should do business openly and furnish full information concerning their activities to a body which might combine some of the functions and authorities of the administration of the NRA and the Federal Trade Commission," he said.

**Warns of Cartel System**

"Certain activities could be legalized by statute and others forbidden, with provision that in the twilight zone of interpretation a national code administration would be empowered to authorize or to prohibit concerted action. Its decision should be reviewable—not only by an ordinary lawsuit, but by an appeal for a declaratory judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction."

The setting up of a new body to supervise associations "in a broad way" was favored by Mr. Richberg. He voiced the view that while the anti-trust laws had been passed "to preserve competition," business associations should have greater freedom, and he held that such a supervisory body as he envisaged would meet this need.

At the same time he warned business against the cartel system, declaring that it would inevitably lead to state control of industry.

"A democratic people will not tolerate the idea of price fixing by private agreement," he said. "They will insist on either stopping the system or placing it under public control."

Mr. Richberg declared that now was the time for the American people to prove that they possessed the confidence "which is the very heart of courage—our own faith in ourselves."

**Need Co-operation**

"We need a steady advance in co-operation among those who direct business enterprises and a continuing recognition of the fact that in the long run their opportunities for private profit depends upon the fulfillment of their share of the obligations of public service which rest upon us all," he continued.

"Trade and industry are going forward along the road on which we have set our feet—the road of self-discipline and a democratic co-operation between all interests and the Government in establishing and maintaining an industrial law and order in the relations of business men with each other and of employers with employees.

"We have been working toward a typically American solution in a typically American way. In 20 months the entire nation has come a long way up from the depths of the depression. The National Government, under the inspiring, courageous and untiring leadership of the President, has more than fulfilled its obligations.

"Now is the time when private enterprise should undertake to lift the burdens of unemployment from the shoulders of the Government. Now is the time to build private enterprise anew upon the sounder economic foundations that have been laid."

## California's 1934 Grape Crop Up $7,000,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FRESNO, Calif.—California grape growers have received $7,000,000 more for their 1934 crop than they received for their 1933 crop, according to A. E. Prugh, marketing expert for the Department of Agriculture. The returns for the 1934 crop of fresh grapes exceeded those for the 1932 crop by $13,500,000.

**Favors Self-Regulation**

© Underwood

**Donald R. Richberg**
Executive Director of the National Emergency Council

## Commodity Prices Decreased Nearly 1½ P. C. in October

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—Wholesale commodity prices, following a steady rise for the last six months, showed a reaction during October and decreased by nearly 1½ per cent from the high point of the year, which was in September, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The index of the Bureau declined to 76.5 per cent of the 1926 average as compared with 77.6 per cent for September. The October index receded to within a fractional point of the August index, losing practically all the gain made in September.

The October index registered an advance of nearly 7½ per cent over October, 1933, when the level was 71.2 per cent of the 1926 average, when the index was 64.4, amounts to 18¾ per cent. As compared with October, 1931, when the level was 70.3, present prices are higher by 8¾ per cent.

Raw materials, including farm products, raw silk, crude rubber and other similar commodities, registered a decline of 2.4 per cent. They are 16.7 per cent above the October, 1933, level. Finished products, among which are included more than 500 manufactured articles, declined 1.1 per cent below the September level and are 5 per cent above a year ago.

The greatest decline from September to October was recorded by the farm products group, with the average decreasing nearly 4 per cent. Important articles in this group contributing to this drop were sweet potatoes, with a 24 per cent decline; hogs, 21 per cent; white potatoes, 13 per cent; rye and onions, 12 per cent; live poultry and cows, 10 per cent; calves and steers, 7 per cent; wheat, 5 per cent, and cotton, 4 per cent. Oranges, on the other hand, increased 23 per cent; fresh milk at San Francisco, 18 per cent; lemons, 15 per cent, and eggs, 6 per cent.

The present level of farm products, 70.6, is approximately 27 per cent above that of a year ago. It is more than 50 per cent higher than October, 1932. As compared with October, 1929, however, farm products are down by 32 per cent.

## Insurance Companies To Push Farm Loans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Representatives of the larger insurance companies have announced to government authorities their intention to resume lending on farm properties, an activity they curtailed by hundreds of million dollars during the last five years.

Interpreted in official quarters as another sign of awakening interest on the part of private capital in the field of public financing, the action was held to reflect also a stiffening of agricultural land values.

Insurance companies' holdings are estimated by agricultural officials at 20 per cent of the current total farm indebtedness of approximately $8,000,000,000.

In the last five years, it was said, the insurance companies have handled little new farm financing business because of the decline in rural real estate values.

## China Is Leading Wheat Producing Country of World

### Data Show 850,000,000-Bushel Crop in Year—Exclude Manchuria

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SHANGHAI — Despite adverse weather conditions and primitive methods of agriculture, China has risen this year to the position of the leading wheat-producing country of the world, according to independently compiled statistics obtained here by The Christian Science Monitor.

At the same time China has not only maintained her position as the world's third largest producer of cotton but has exceeded her 1933 cotton yield by at least 15 per cent in spite of devastating drought which visited the lower Yangtze cotton-producing area.

**850,000,000 Bushels**

The wheat total is expected to exceed 850,000,000 bushels excluding the output of the Manchurian provinces. This compares with 493,000,000 bushels which, according to latest figures here, represents the United States today, and it may also be compared with a crop average of 861,000,000 bushels for the five-year period 1928-30.

Russian figures, not considered reliable, indicate a great falling off from the 1933 crop of 1,019,000,000 bushels, and it is expected that the Russian crop will be somewhat below China's 850,000,000-bushel total.

In general, China's apparent top position in wheat this year is believed in considerable degree to be due to the world-wide drought which did some harm to China, but which ruined large proportions of the American and Russian crops. Similarly there is suffering among China cotton growers, but nevertheless third place is maintained and the total output increased.

**Drought Area Large**

National Government experts, including 6000 crop reporters working in 22 provinces, have brought in fairly complete figures on drought devastation in China and in Kiangsu Province alone it is believed that 54 per cent of the total cultivated area was affected. In Chekiang Province the affected area was about 53 per cent. Anhwei suffered to the degree of 69 per cent.

Seventy per cent of the rice crops were lost as result of drought, flood and windstorms in the old Hwai River Valley of northern Anhwei, the western and southern parts of Anhwei, the western part of Kiangsu and the western part of Chekiang.

In some respects the adverse weather proved an actually favorable factor in China's production of wheat, for China grows winter wheat and the prolonged dry spell early in June arrived too late to hurt the crop and just in time to afford ideal weather for harvesting and threshing.

The dry period in the Yangtze Valley, where June rains often cause serious damage to the crop at the crucial harvesting stage, also resulted in production of an unusually good quality this year. Experts say it will compare favorably with the wheat of the United States, Argentina, Canada and Australia.

**Good Import Market**

China continues a good wheat import market nevertheless, this country having grown increasingly important as a market for foreign wheat and flour since 1928. The high point was reached during the 1932-33 crop year, when wheat and flour imports into China proper reached the equivalent of 60,000,000 bushels and made China the second largest wheat-importing country in the world. Exceptionally low prices on foreign wheat, combined with the fact that China's wheat usually is of low quality, were factors contributing to this.

Experts do not expect imports of wheat to decline as result of this year's excellent harvest but the same does not hold true of flour. In 1932-33 China imported 3,036,000 barrels of foreign flour but the 1933-34 season saw foreign flour imports to the extent of only 713,000 barrels, of which 392,000 came from the United States. Imports for the 1934-35 season are expected to be lower still.

With regard to cotton, the Yangtze drought hit China's production, but this was compensated for and more than offset by a greater acreage and above-average yield in North China. Estimates give the current crop as about 3,050,000 bales of standard American-style 500-pound type, as compared with 2,650,000 bales in 1933.

## Predicts Ford Will Control World Supply of Rubber Within a Decade

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, (AP)—Jarbas Peixoto, a Secretary in the Ministry of Labor, expressed the opinion upon his return from the 3,000,000-acre rubber development in Para that Henry Ford "will control the world supply of rubber within a decade."

Others who recently visited the northern territory were Admiral Aristides Mascarenhas and Chilean Ambassador Marcial Martinez de Ferrari.

Jarbas Peixoto said efficiency in Fordlandia was the highest in Brazil. Rubber trees now are growing, he said, in a tract of more than 8000 acres.

"There are 1,200,000 trees in full development," he said, "and in nurseries there are 1,500,000 others."

The Admiral said there were about 2000 Indian plants being used for experimentation. He said he was impressed by the piers, health services, homes, streets, and a hospital with 125 beds.

Ambassador Martinez said: "The spectacle strengthened my conviction that the country profits from immigration. The concession has economic importance which cannot be overlooked."

The territory is divided into the tracts. Fordlandia proper measures 2,965,200 acres, 73 miles along the Tapajos River and 62 miles inland. Suamuma is smaller, with a total area of 617,750 acres, 31 miles square. The 1000 men employed live in 311 buildings, each family having its own bungalow.

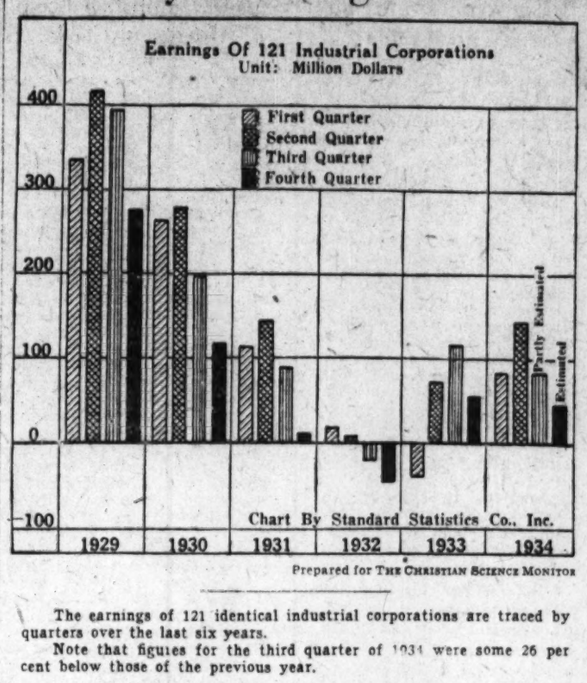
## British Columbia to Try And Sell Interior Lumber

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VICTORIA, B. C.—Following its remarkable success in developing large foreign markets for its coastal timber products, British Columbia is about to launch a campaign to sell its interior lumber. Lumbermen and the Provincial Government will cooperate in sending a trade mission to Britain where, it is believed, a large business awaits the lumber mills cutting in the interior of this Province.

Coast lumbermen already have secured a large British business through trade extension work of this kind, but the interior industry has suffered greatly through lack of foreign business and the collapse of the United States market.

## Corporation s Earnings Show Steady Shrinkage This Year




Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The earnings of 121 identical industrial corporations are traced by quarters over the last six years.

Note that figues for the third quarter of 1934 were some 26 per cent below those of the previous year.

## The World's Business

### Job Insurance

TWO or three years ago the issue of job insurance was the subject of a violent division of opinion in the United States. The rugged individualists opposed it as "un-American." Liberals of all shades, on the contrary, felt that it represented the least that the state could do for its citizens. Now there is no argument about the merits or demerits of job insurance. Conservatives and liberals alike seem to be at one in taking the need for granted. It is in the details that men and women differ. The problem appears to be no longer political, but technical.

* * *

What is favored by the Administration will no doubt be the basis of the new legislation. President Roosevelt last week outlined a few ideas. They were highly tentative, and though Miss Perkins and a few other officials dissent from the general interpretation of these remarks, they seem fairly clear. The broad outline of the President's position is:

1. Unemployment insurance should not be glorified 'relief.
2. The systems should be state systems, with the Federal Government exercising final authority in such matters as the investment of funds.
3. The plan should be financed by contributions, not taxes.

(1) and (3) may be lumped together. If an "insurance" fund could be raised immediately out of taxation, it would be dispensed as fast as it is raised. One would not know where insurance ended and relief began. If we are going to have an insurance system, we might as well make it a proper *insurance* system. This is apparently the President's intention, and it rules out taxation.

* * *

The fundamentals of a job insurance plan are thus outlined. But there is room for much argument over the subsidiary problems. To many people the Wisconsin scheme is the ideal system. This is built upon the theory that what is required is stabilizing employment within a plant itself. The employer pays the whole of the contribution, which is invested in approved bonds, and made available to workers as they are thrown out of work.

For various reasons the plan, in my opinion, is far from ideal. First, the employee should be a contributor, even though it were a mite compared with the employer's. His contribution would be valuable, even for no other reason than to insure his self-respect. It would help the worker to feel that he was helping himself out of his own reserves.

Secondly, it is impossible to stabilize employment by factories. A factory clearly has a more fluctuating career than an industry. Some last a year or so, then close down. Some survive for the whole length of the life span of the industry itself, but these are very few. One cannot (and should not) stabilize an industry, let alone a plant. Every industry has its own cycle of rise and fall. Because of the investment capital locked up in dying industries, of late years we have invoked the state in propping them up. We should rather begin by realizing the dynamism of our industrial order and seeking means of protecting the workers against its hazards. Insurance is one way—a system which would bridge seasonal, cyclical and technological unemployment. The base idea of such a system should be to contribute to the stabilization of society.

* * *

If viewed in the light of this philosophy, an insurance system would be all-embracing. Workers and employers would all remit their contributions to a central fund which would take in the industries within the jurisdiction of the insurance system. Sometimes this notion is called the pool idea. If the President's tentative ideas are followed, the jurisdiction would be the state. Employer and employee would both contribute to the state fund and the jobless employee would be paid out of this fund. The state's share would be its services in administration. Unemployment is serious enough to make it the responsibility of society.

Thirdly, the Wisconsin precedent aims at the creation of big reserves for large-scale investment. This is somewhat dangerous. By providing for the piling up of reserves in approved bonds, booms would be encouraged and depressions deepened. Current purchasing power would be artificially diverted into investment channels. This would make for the development of new enterprises. When recession came, the bonds of those enterprises would have to be dumped on the market to realize the funds necessary to pay out to the jobless.

* * *

The final word cannot be said on this aspect of the problem. Experts are divided. But opinion is pretty generally united against the reserve idea as particularly applied in Wisconsin.

There are those who merely oppose the idea because of the kind of investments. We may classify them as the "reserves" school. They meet the objection that I have mentioned above with the suggestion that the reserve could be invested with the Federal Reserve banks without disturbing market conditions. This view was presented some time ago in these columns by Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, professor of economics at the University of Chicago. Another school, and this seems to be advancing in influence, is looking to Britain for guidance. In that country the system is more or less financed currently. That is to say, the rate is not fixed with a view to creating reserves. It is fixed actuarially with the view of providing enough current income for meeting current outgo. This can be done the more easily because payments are restricted to a given amount, and the jobless workman is then transferred to another non-insurance system, the poor-law system. In the United States this would be the relief rolls.

* * *

One need not make a choice at this time between the two schools of thought. As time goes on, more light will be shed on the problem. Then one may judge better. In the meantime, however, it is advisable to stress the dangers of any reserves held in marketable securities.

H. B. E.

## Character Loans Are Offered by Shawmut

The question has been frequently asked over the last few years: "Why cannot I go into a bank now as one could in the old days and borrow money on my signature alone?" The National Shawmut Bank of Boston furnishes an effective answer to the layman, through its loans for home modernization department.

Provided you can meet the requirements established under the National Housing Act and provided your integrity and reputation are satisfactory, you may apply for credit to make housing improvements, including built-in equipment, if you can repay in regular installments over a period of from one to three years.

In other words, this plan, sponsored by the United States Government and supported by financial institutions, virtually restores the old "character" loans.

## Northern States Power New 5 P. C. Bond Issue

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—Public offering is made of a new issue of $10,000,000 Northern States Power Company refunding mortgage bonds, 5 per cent series, due 1964. The issue is the first offering of long-term mortgage bonds to be registered since the adoption of the Securities Act last year. The bonds are priced at 96 and interest to yield about 5.26 per cent to maturity.

The offering of the bonds is made by The First Boston Corporation, H. M. Bylesby & Co., Inc., W. C. Langley & Co., Edward B. Smith & Co., and A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.

## RFC's Authority To Lend Is to Be Extended a Year

### Presidential Committee Agreed Corporation as Yet Indispensable

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The RFC's authority to strengthen the weak spots of the nation's credit structure with millions of dollars in loans will be extended another year at the coming session of Congress.

Under present laws, its lending period would end on Jan. 31. Consequently one of the first pieces of Administration legislation to be submitted to Congress is to be a bill postponing the expiration date until, probably, Jan. 31, 1936.

The numerous governmental lending agencies are now being subjected to a review by a specially appointed Presidential committee to see if some of them may not be merged or liquidated. On one thing, however, the committee already is in general agreement, and that is that the RFC may not yet be dispensed with.

It is amply supplied with money; so well provided for, in fact, that Chairman Jesse Jones has said no new appropriations will be needed to carry it through the additional year. The corporation has $2,123,000,000 in unexpended funds and repayments on old loans are pouring in at a rate of $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 a day.

One reason why officials are anxious that the corporation be continued as a lending agency is the present controversy over whether the banks are adequately meeting the credit needs of industry.

Since its creation, the corporation has authorized loans totaling $8,415,000,000, which have tided over hundreds of banks, building and loan associations, railroads, farm mortgage companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions. It has advanced $706,000,000 to other government agencies and $1,216,000,000 to the states for relief.

Of the aggregate authorizations, $724,000,000 has been canceled and $1,216,000,000 not called for. This money is available to the borrowers and to banks whose capital structure may need strengthening by the purchase of preferred stock and capital notes, a procedure by which the RFC has made strong going concerns of many previously weak banks.

The relief outlays include $299,000,000 loaned directly to the states and $499,000,000 advanced to the states upon the certification of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and $215,000,000 directly to the FERA under provisions of a law enacted late in the last session making a total of $500,000,000 in RFC funds available for relief.

Other than in advances for relief and to governmental agencies, the corporation's disbursements have totalled $4,608,000,000. Of that sum, almost half, $2,251,000,000, has been repaid by the borrowers, leaving $2,359,000,000 in loans still outstanding.

## Steel Sales Taxes Doubled Since 1930

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—The proportion of the steel industry's gross sales income going to state and local tax collectors has more than doubled since 1930, according to estimates furnished to the American Iron and Steel Institute and which appear in its publication, Steel Facts.

While the annual average of steel sales during the three years from 1931 to 1933 declined 60 per cent from the annual average for the seven years of 1924 through 1930, state and local taxes were only 9 per cent less.

The industry has paid to state, cities and local governments approximately $856,000,000 in taxes in the past decade, the publication says. The annual average for the first seven years of the decade was $88,000,000 or 2.7 per cent of average sales and for the last three years the annual average of these taxes was $80,000,000 for the industry, or 6.1 per cent of such sales.

Average sales by the steel industry are estimated at approximately $3,244,000,000 annually from 1924 through 1930, compared with $1,310,000,000 per year for 1931 through 1933.

## South Carolina Textiles' Values Rise $36,000,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina textile manufactures increased in value $36,000,000 more for the 12 months ending Aug. 31 than for the preceding like period, a survey recently completed by the State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, headed by Mr. J. Roy Jones, showed.

The report attributed the gain in value of textile products to improved business stimulated by the NRA codes, and placed the total value of textile manufactures for the 12 months at $203,905,794.

An increase of $11,755,436 in mill wages was noted, bringing the total to $54,333,067 for the year, and payrolls were expanded by 6,512 to a total of 86,660 employees.

## Nashville Bond Issue Sold Advantageously

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 22—On the best terms made in the South during the past four years, Nashville last week sold $3,200,000 worth of bonds, the money to be used for various PWA projects already approved by the Public Works Administration.

The bonds were sold at prices which made the net interest cost to the city 3.51 per cent, and which saved $400,000 on the usual offer made by the Government on bonds for PWA projects. Among the buyers were two large insurance companies from the East and several eastern banks.

## U. S. Fails to Export Wheat During Week

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Nov. 22

FOR the first time since the West's fertile prairies were tilled with regularity, the United States last week failed to export a single bushel of wheat.

"The drought and steadily declining exports," was the explanation given by AAA officials, who said they were not surprised at the Department of Commerce report.

Only a few years ago, 370,000,000 bushels of the grain were sent out of the country in one year, and exports averaged around 150,000,000 annually up to 1929.

Since that time Canada and the Argentine have cut more and more into the market once held by the United States. The answer was simple—they could and did grow the grain cheaper.

## Court Declares AAA Control Over Milk Production Invalid

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP)—Federal Judge John P. Barnes issued a permanent injunction restraining Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and other Federal officials from interference with the Columbus Milk Producers Co-operative Association and the Meadowmoor Dairies, Inc., of Chicago.

The Columbus co-operative is a Wisconsin corporation handling the milk of 120 producers.

The plaintiffs were threatened with loss of license, they said, because they did not observe certain phases of the Chicago marketing agreement.

In giving his ruling yesterday, Judge Barnes said:

"It is the court's opinion that the milk license in question is invalid because of lack of authority in the Secretary of Agriculture and in Congress to regulate the production of milk."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Don Geyer, secretary and general manager of the Chicago Pure Milk Association, said the injunctions granted by Federal Judge John P. Barnes restraining Federal officials from interference with the Columbus Milk Producers Co-operative Association and Meadowmoor Dairies, Inc., would not affect the milk situation in Chicago.

## Detroit Refunding Bond Plan Ready

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—The announcement by the Detroit Bondholders Refunding Committee that the new refunding bonds are ready for delivery in exchange for certificates of deposit brings about the final step in the refunding of approximately $278,000,000 City of Detroit bonds and notes.

B. A. Tompkins, vice-president of Bankers Trust Company, New York, and chairman of the bondholders committee, states that commencing today the depositaries for the committee will distribute the new securities daily in exchange for the outstanding certificates.

Bondholders who have not yet deposited their bonds under the plan will also have the opportunity of turning in their old bonds for exchange into the new securities, and will at that time receive payment of their past due interest in accordance with the plan.

In commenting upon the successful conclusion of the refunding operation, Mr. Tompkins expressed the belief that the small amount of bonds remaining undeposited—less than 3 per cent—will be promptly presented for exchange, inasmuch as interest will be paid by the city only on the new bonds.

## Must Regain Foreign Marts, Says Ezekiel

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—A warning that America must recover her foreign export markets or see her great seaport cities stand still or decline in favor of inland expansion was given yesterday by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel.

"If we are not successful in re-establishing a considerable portion of our exports, then grave readjustments lie ahead," said the economic adviser to Secretary Wallace in an address before a meeting of the Land Grant College Association.

"Railways that serve seaports and port facilities and seaboard industries depending on foreign trade may need to be relocated.

"Our whole industrial organization, which tied in with the rest of the world at a score of ocean gateways, might have to be materially recast. Perhaps interior centers would become dominant, while Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Galveston, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle and other seaports would cease to grow."

## Java Sugar Production Off Sharply in 6 Months

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—Java sugar production since April to the end of September amounted to 546,618 tons, as compared with 1,248,616 tons during the like period in 1933, a decrease of 701,998 tons, or approximately 56.2 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

This year's Java sugar crop, which is expected to be the smallest in over 35 years, is forecast at 625,000 long tons, as compared with 1,379,000 tons produced in 1933, a falling off of 754,000 tons, or 54.7 per cent.

Java's record crop, according to Lamborn's statistical department, was produced in 1928, when 2,939,000 tons were manufactured.

## Day of Two-Cent Newspaper Seems Doomed, Is Claim

### Canadian Publisher Says Multifarious Taxes Becoming Confiscatory

TORONTO, Nov. 22 (AP)—W. J. J. Butler, president of the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association, today issued the following statement to the Canadian press relative to the proposed advance in the price of newsprint:

"The day of the two-cent daily newspaper appears doomed.

"Only the low prevailing price of newsprint and the most efficient management has enabled the publisher to continue for the last few years the production of our daily newspapers at present prices.

"Cumulative taxes have been levied by the Government, and today the publisher is paying what is considered to be an unfair tax of 6 per cent on newsprint, an increase in postal rates and a surcharge in postal rates on excess advertising content before profits (if any) are reached, when a further corporation tax of 12½ per cent has to be met.

"The profit tax is not combated, but the sales tax on newsprint is felt to be unjust because no method has been devised to pass this in to the consumer, and, consequently, a direct tax to the publisher is the result.

"Some of the Canadian publishers recognize that newsprint has been priced almost unprofitably to the mills during the past two years, just as in 1921 to 1928 they were abnormally high, reaching prices that were entirely unreasonable. The publishers know that the second largest Canadian industry cannot be operated in perpetual bankruptcy, but we will, of course, vigorously combat a cumulative campaign involving persistent annual or semi-annual increases in newsprint prices that are unwarranted.

"There is no question that publishers are being asked by our governments to meet taxes beyond their power to pay, for, in addition to a dominion tax, we pay a further provincial corporation tax in Ontario.

"The publishers of Canada will, of necessity, require governmental consideration, and immediate steps will be taken to conserve the publishers interests, which are so important to the future welfare of Canada."

## U. S. Bank Clearings Drop 3.1 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Bank clearings in the principal cities of the United States during the week ended Nov. 21 amounted to $4,584,949,000, a loss of 3.1 per cent from the $4,731,257,000 reported in the like week last year, according to reports to Dun & Bradstreet.

Clearings in New York City amounted to $2,809,614,000, a decrease of 13.3 per cent from $3,238,677,000 reported last year.

Most cities outside of New York reported substantial gains, led by New Orleans with an increase of 36.5 per cent.

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# New Naval Pact Appears On Horizon as Offset To Japan's Equality Demand

(Continued from Page 1)

portant to the United States than those in the Atlantic.

A second stage in the formula explorations deals with the possibility of British and American equality on a changed basis. Since the two nations have such widely divergent feelings about their respective naval needs it is felt that it might be simpler and more satisfactory to both to fix maximum tonnages on a more fluid formula leaving each freer than it is at present to allocate its tonnage into different categories at will.

Manifestly, no formal approach will be made to Great Britain on these subjects, so long as there is any hope of a successful outcome of the London Naval discussions. They are intended only to pave the way for immediate United States-British naval understanding in case Japan insists on upsetting the 5-5-3 applecart.

## French Air Minister Asks $230,000,000 To Build Superior Force

PARIS, Nov. 22 (AP)—The Minister of Air, Gen. Victor Dénain, told France yesterday Germany's planes are "swifter and more modern" and asked 3,500,000,000 francs (about $230,000,000) to make the French air force superior.

"Since Göring (Hermann Wilhelm Göring, Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Minister of Air) came to power, Germany has a military air fleet available and proclaims it, General Dénain told the Chamber Air Committee.

Protesting against "panic-fomenters" who pretend that Germany has thousands of military planes, the Air Minister estimated that the Reich will have 1000 to 1100 planes at the beginning of 1935.

France has more machines, he admitted, but he declared the French models "are less swift and less modern."

General Dénain's plea for special appropriations outside the annual budget of 1,500,000,000 francs (about $108,700,000) came as Léon Archimbaud, Reporter of the Budget, told the Chamber's Army Committee that the Government would ask 800,000,000 francs (about $52,640,000) to strengthen French frontier fortifications.

Like the Air Minister, he said this amount would be requested in the special defense budget to be presented shortly.

So impressed was the army committee by M. Archimbaud's report on German rearmament, presented a few days ago, that it decided to ask the Chamber to restore the 380,000,000 francs (about $25,000,000) which had previously been cut out of the regular fortifications budget.

## Yugoslavia Lodges Formal Complaint Against Hungary

GENEVA, Nov. 22 (AP)—Yugoslavia today lodged a formal complaint against Hungary, asking the League of Nations Council to investigate the assassinations of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Foreign Minister Louis Barthou of France as acts calculated to disturb international peace.

M. Fotich, the Yugoslav delegate to the League, sent a letter to J. A. C. Avenol, Secretary-General, requesting that the matter be placed on the Council agenda for discussion.

The Yugoslav delegate alleged: "The investigation into the Marseille assassinations brought to light the fact that they were prepared on Hungarian soil by a band of international terrorists."

The letter said that a memorandum detailing the police investigations in several countries will be forwarded to the League later.

The Yugoslav delegate alleged: said, is lodged under Article XI, Paragraph II, of the League Covenant, which says: "It is the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations on which peace depends."

## Simon Denies Discussion In London Naval Talks Aimed at 'Third Party'

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons today that Great Britain would continue its efforts to achieve a compromise naval agreement, saying "a breakdown in the system of naval limitation" would be "a great disaster for everybody, not merely the powers now in consultation, but for the world at large."

He called "pure fabrication" reports that any two of the three powers had been suggesting or considering agreements aimed at any third power.

A fourth power was asked into consultation in the preliminary naval conversations today by the Japanese, it is reported.

Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira, the Japanese envoy to Great Britain, held a long conference with Ambassador Charles Corbin of France on the naval situation in general.

Naval and diplomatic quarters viewed the meeting of the Japanese and French ambassadors as highly important at this time because of the reported French uneasiness over the naval situation and the virtual deadlock in the conversations between Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

France and Italy, who with the first three are signatories to the Washington Treaty of 1922 and to the London Treaty of 1930, are not participating in the present conversations but they are observing them closely.

After his talk with the French envoy, Ambassador Matsudaira paid an unscheduled visit to the British naval delegation. It was understood that he told Mr. R. L. Craigie that he desired a full meeting of the two delegations soon in order to clear up a number of points.

## Use of Propaganda By Utilities Bared

(Continued from Page 1)

ment. The latest chapter deals with the campaign in connection with the press, while another chapter, to be published next week, will deal with utility propaganda in the schools.

In addition to regular utility advertising amounting to about $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year, the report states the various organizations issued and circulated large quantities of printed matter, ranging from weekly releases to expensive brochures and even to copyright books.

The report continues: "In addition to the direct subsidies of these various utility organizations, there were certain subsidized so-called newspaper agencies. . . . That the matter of expense was not regarded as any concern of their, but of the consuming and investing public, was stated by M. H. Aylesworth, managing director National Electric Light Association . . . in 1924 'all the money being spent is worth-while . . . don't be afraid of the expense. The public pays the expense.'"

State public utility information bureaus were set up and at one time 23 states had newspaper bureaus functioning in such a way "that in six states, an average of 8500 column inches of material was used every month"; a year later 32 state news bureaus were functioning. The report points out that publicity favorable to public utilities was put out, and in the words of Mr. Aylesworth, "they are getting thousands and thousands of columns of news space without cost, and getting the kind of news they want."

**Good-Will Publicity**

The commission shows scores of instances in which "good-will advertising," clip sheets and banquets to editors and reporters netted them hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of favorable news and editorials.

Typical of some of the publicity that was circulated, the report quotes from J. F. Owens, vice-president of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company, before a convention of the International Advertising Association, referring to advocates of public ownership as "enemies of America," and told members of the association that theirs was "the privilege of ferreting out and assisting in the destruction of those enemies."

State information committees, with few exceptions, the report says, issued news bulletins weekly, biweekly or monthly, sending them to all newspapers in their territory. Their mailing lists also included libraries, members of the Legislature, colleges, state officers and prominent citizens. These bulletins contained critical articles on Boulder Dam, Muscle Shoals, the Ontario hydroelectric system, municipal or government ownership, utility taxation, rates and other matters relating to the utility industry.

**Advertising Withheld**

In Alabama, the report shows, where the public operation of Muscle Shoals was a burning issue, advertising was withheld from Mobile newspapers, and the Alabama Power Company assisted in launching a rival newspaper, the Mobile Press, in 1929.

Widespread subsidies were paid certain newspaper services without disclosure of this support. The E. Hofer & Sons Service of Portland, Ore., for example, got $84,820.80 in one year from private utilities—one-half its budget. The public ownership fight was then raging in the Northwest. . . . The Hofer service went to 14,000 papers, mostly weeklies, and Mr. Hofer reported, "Reproductions of our articles appear almost invariably as original editorials, as we ask no credit."

At one time, "every weekly paper in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi received a press service, receiving substantial support from a power company, while a number of New England papers were also on its mailing list."

**"Valuable Results"**

The New England Bureau of the N. E. L. A. reported:

"One of the most amazing and valuable results we have so far obtained has been the number of editorials published in many of the leading newspapers in New England, where our material has been directly reprinted in the editorial columns or taken as a text for favorable comment on the public utility programs."

Summarizing the material generally sent out, the report says:

"In substance this material ranged from that which merely emphasized the value and accomplishments of the private utility industries to material which directly and severely attacked public ownership generally, and also assailed specific public and municipal ownership projects and systems. It particularly included attacks on the Ontario hydroelectric system, the Muscle Shoals and Boulder Dam projects, the California Waterpower bill in three different campaigns, the so-called Bone Bill, in the State of Washington, and the Oregon Constitutional Amendment."

The two last named proposed the establishment of power districts in those states.

## What's Doing At Geneva

**League Assembly**

What is known as the "Chaco Assembly" of the League of Nations is now in session, discussing how to end the conflict in the Gran Chaco boreal on the floor and many other matters in hotel rooms and behind closed doors: the Marseilles assassinations, the Eastern Locarno scheme, the Saar problem, the Franco-Italian rapprochement. As to the Chaco war, certain neutral powers are using their influence to take the matter direct to the World Court for delimitation of frontiers in order to determine what "neutral zone" is to be evacuated by the combatants with the proposed armistice.

**League Council**

Called to consider the specific difficulties incident to the coming Saar plebiscite, this session is being held up pending working out of a lot of detail by Baron Aloisi's special committee at Rome.

**Disarmament Bureau**

A special committee is working on a draft of a treaty for international control of arms along the lines of the American proposal, with the understanding that it will be submitted for approval to all the powers as soon as possible.

## Sea Monster Cast On Canadian Island

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Nov. 22 (AP)—The remains of a strange marine monster were studied today by Dr. Neal Carter, director of the Prince Rupert Dominion Fisheries Experimental Station. It was found on the beach of Henry Island, south of here.

Dr. Carter announced that:

1. The creature was about 30 feet long.
2. Red flesh indicated it was some sort of a warm-blooded marine mammal.
3. It had a head shaped somewhat like that of a horse, and a tough, rough skin.
4. The upper part of the skin bore hair and the lower part quills, like spines.
5. The only bone of importance was the backbone.

The find was made within a few hundred miles of the playground of Amy Cadborosaurus, British Columbia's most popular sea serpent, often reported cavorting about ocean inlets on southern Vancouver Island, and once the object of a quest of natural scientists from Seattle.

## Boston Art Notes

**Prescott M. M. Jones**

Aquarelles by Prescott M. M. Jones are shown at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street.

Mr. Jones leans toward the spirited side in handling water color. He prefers the sweeping stroke, the summary treatment, the enlivening color. These methods gain a result rich in atmospheric effect, evocative of moods, pleasant and desolate. A tenement house is seen standing bleakly against a sky, a yacht race shows the small boats hustling along the waters. Two studies of "Willows" stress the lines of growth in the trees. In still-life the artist slows down in tempo, and although he uses the same stark colors, he omits the ingredient of movement. The onlooker misses it somehow, after being set in stride by the neighboring depictions.

**Laura Coombs Hills**

Doll & Richards shows the yearly product of pastels made by Laura Coombs Hills. The gallery looks very cheerful on the occasion of her display, and there is no doubt that admirers are especially responsive to her portrayals of flowers. Laura Coombs Hills has a remarkable technique with the pastel pencil, her fingers are dexterous, her observation keen; her hand obeys her eye promptly. At Doll & Richards there are her bouquets, and sprays, individual blossoms and informal bowls of flowers, arranged with taste and grace. There is the "Rapture Rose," "Red and White Camelia," "Night Blooming Cereus," exotics among better know garden varieties

D. A.

## Music

**J. M. Sanromá**

Last night in Symphony Hall, Mr. J. M. Sanromá gave a recital which offered an unusual feature in the performance of the Mozart Sonata in F major for four hands, in which he was joined by his wife, Mme. Mercedes Pasarell Sanromá. Other items on the program were the Bach Italian Concerto, Beethoven's Sonata in E flat major, Op. 27, No. 1, three tone pictures by Debussy and Mr. Sanromá's solo arrangement of George Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue."

Mozart wrote five pianoforte sonatas for four hands. Of the five, the one chosen for performance last night is probably the most consistently interesting. Not within the memory of this commentator has it been played in a recital of pretentious dimensions, and as a departure from the triteness of program building it served its purpose. It also gave no inconsiderable pleasure, since the hearing of lovely melodies played with matching artistry is a satisfying experience. Both pianists were warmly applauded.

The work of Mr. Sanroma was very cordially received. For a time this pianist has appeared to be striving to find himself, interpretatively speaking. In some respects, he has gained in authority; unfortunately he has also gained so tremendously in technical proficiency that much of the music he essays is sacrificed to speed. Thus it happened that the performance of the Italian Concerto left at least one listener a trifle breathless, although it is conceded that no portion of the work was obscure.

As in the Bach, so in the Beethoven, Mr. Sanromá established a tempo at variance, we think, with the composer's intention, but in the Debussy pieces he succeeded in catching the mood of "La Cathédrale engloutie" in admirable manner. "Feux d'artifice" gave him justifiable excuse for the display of his digital dexterity and brought him prolonged applause. Yet it remained for his performance of the Gershwin "Rhapsody" to really demonstrate his pianistic prowess. It is doubtful if another pianist will spend valuable time upon it, yet the work as arranged is a supreme test of the purely pyrotechnical ability of the performer. It brought Mr. Sanromá an ovation, entirely justified, and thereafter the audience demanded and received numerous encores.

G. M. S.

# Eastern Locarno Again Revived In Talks at Geneva

## Paraguay Has Scheme to Use Army Fronts for Neutral Zone

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, Nov. 22—Interest in the proposed Eastern Locarno Pact is revived here by the activities of Maxim Litvinoff of Russia and Pierre Laval of France.

There have been conversations, notably with Capt. Anthony Eden of Britain, Petras Kilmas, delegate of Lithuania, Tewfik Rushdi Bey of Turkey and Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania.

It is understood the French observations on the Polish reply have been finally framed. Poland's objections are taken into consideration, but it is stated that Poland is politely asked to choose definitely between collective accords and bilateral accords. Since Poland has already engaged itself in a system of bilateral accords with Russia and Germany as well as France, it is not likely to renounce that method. But, on the other hand, it could hardly be expected to commit itself to an unchangeable course.

**Barthou Policy**

It is remarked here that whatever comes of the new negotiations the Russian policy of the French Government is not altered. Foreign Minister Laval in this respect continues the work of his predecessor in office, M. Barthou.

A possibility of sending the Chaco conflict to the World Court is now envisaged. Although Paraguay is unwilling to accept the findings of the committee, efforts are being pursued in private to work out the arrangements. The Paraguayan proposition includes an armistice on the existing position, whereas the League asks a retreat of 50 miles by both sides. Many other differences modify the League proposals.

**Frontier Question**

The so-called neutrals—Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Norway and Switzerland—then are asking if the recommendations are not adopted by both sides by a specified date, that the opinion of the World Court shall be requested. Since the frontier has never been established it is impossible to say at present that one country has invaded the other. Therefore the World Court should pronounce on the actual regions to be evacuated, it is argued.

There seems to be danger of the Assembly allowing itself to be lost in a labyrinth of juridical discussion.

Details for submission of the Yugoslav documents on terrorism were settled yesterday. A memorandum of about 50 pages contains photographic evidence.

## Theaters

**"Calling All Stars"**

The radio is really a great help to the musical stage. And the stage is no handicap to the artists of the ether. Let them appear in person, and their public flocks to see them. Indeed, if it were not for the radio and the movies, one trembles to think what would become of some stage shows.

Mr. Lew Brown, being wise in his generation, has taken advantage of his opportunities. In his new musical revue, which was presented at the Shubert Theater in Boston on the evening of Nov. 21, he has assembled a galaxy that bears witness to his generosity as well as to his sensitiveness to the public pulse.

His headliners are Phil Baker and Lou Holtz, who are at their best when they are exchanging polite insults. To them Mr. Brown has added a long list of entertainers of air and stage, including Everett Marshall, Mitzi Mayfair, Harry MacNaughton, Gertrude Niesen, Patricia Bowman, Al Bernie, Jack Whiting, Judy Conova and numerous others. They are so many of them, and they have so much material, that a show which began just before 9 p. m. came to an end at 12.30 a. m.

This fault of extreme length can be remedied with ease. A great deal of the material could be deleted, and it never would be missed.

So long as radio stars remain in their rarefied element, they are remarkable for the decency of their entertainment. Their jokes may sometimes be funny but they are always disinfected. As Mr. Holtz admitted from the stage, it's mandatory. But when they are let loose on the stage, they tend to behave like naughty boys with a piece of chalk. Thus it has come about that the sketches in this new revue are singularly offensive. Also, they are exceptionally thin and dull.

Apart from this element, there is material enough for a good show. The music, credited to Harry Akst, is good run-of-the-mill stuff of its kind, which pays the usual compliment to composers of renown, such as Debussy and Dvořák. The songs are the kind of songs which seem to be liked by the patrons of this kind of entertainment. Al Bernie does some very clever radio imitations. The dancing as usual is best of all. Mitzi Mayfair is the most limber and the most facile of solo steppers. Patricia Bowman and the Sara Mildred Strauss Dancers supply the ballet element and the other dancers and the chorus are up to standard. Will some inspired producer, some day, permit dancers to dance without letting them try to sing first?

Settings and costumes are lavish, well designed and rich in color. The first-night audience was much amused.

L. A. S.

## WCSH Denied Increase

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP)—The broadcast division of the Federal Communications Commission yesterday denied the petition of the Congress Square Hotel Company of Portland, Me., operators of Station WCSH, to increase the station's daytime power from 2½ to 5 kilowatts.

# McGuire Called Back as Witness In Fascist Inquiry

## Committee's Work Said to Stand Unfinished From Absence of Clark

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—The congressional committee investigating un-American activities prepared today to continue its sifting of charges that Gen. Smedley D. Butler had been asked to head a Fascist movement to set up an American dictatorship.

After it heard Gerald P. MacGuire, New York bond salesman, reiterate his denial yesterday that he had made such proposals to the retired Marine Corps general, the committee ordered MacGuire to reappear tomorrow for continued examination.

Today the committee, according to Representative John W. McCormack, its chairman, will not consider the matter officially, directing its energies toward other phases of un-American activities.

McCormack said that the committee, concerning itself at present with MacGuire's explanations of his reported connection with the plan, at present does not plan to call other witnesses. He said that the most important witness, aside from MacGuire, was Robert Sterling Clark, New York broker, named by General Butler as being associated with MacGuire. Clark is not at present in the United States.

Representative Samuel Dickstein, vice-chairman of the committee, said yesterday in a statement, which he later declared he did not intend for publication, that MacGuire was having difficulty explaining money he had handled that ran "well into five figures" and was "hanging himself" with contradictions and admissions during his testimony.

While Mr. McCormack plans to return to Boston after tomorrow's hearings, the committee was not expected to be able to close its investigation at that time because of Clark's absence.

MacGuire is the only witness the committee will call for the hearings tomorrow, Mr. McCormack said.

Amidst the reverberations of the charges laid before the committee by Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, retired Marine Corps commander, who said he was asked to head the "Fascisti," the Congressional investigators delved into reports that a CCC camp at Elkridge, Md., near the national capital, was planned as Fascist headquarters. At this camp, the committee heard, 500,000 men were to be concentrated for a march to Washington.

The committee recently investigated this camp. Its commander, Capt. Samuel Glazier, was summoned to testify at Baltimore. Captain Glazier said his testimony did not concern the Butler charges. "I know nothing," he said, "about this reputed dictatorship scheme."

**Dictatorship**

The committee has emphasized that it had knowledge of the whole thing before General Butler laid down his evidence. At his Pennsylvania farm, the former Marine Corps commander reiterated the seriousness of his charges. "My name," he said, "has been linked with so many rackets before that I considered them as a joke, until this proposition came to lead a movement for a dictatorship. That gave the matter a serious complexion. Then came the subpoena from the House Committee."

General Butler said: "Racket societies have been using my name to raise money for supposedly great patriotic societies."

## Belgrano Denies Legion's Connection With Fascist Activity

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 22 (AP)—Frank N. Belgrano Jr., National Commander of the American Legion, in a statement yesterday concerning the congressional committee investigation of subversive influences, denied that the Legion "is involved in the slightest degree" in the purported Fascist plot to establish Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler as dictator of the United States.

"I cannot vouch for the accuracy of any of the statements which were made before the congressional committee," said the Legion commander. "It may be a publicity stunt or an ill-conceived political coup. It should be investigated thoroughly. If the charges are substantiated, it seems that here is a clear case of treason and it should be treated as such. As far as the American Legion is concerned, if it is proved that individuals abused the name of this organization, we shall deal with them summarily."

## Troops for Strike Cost South Carolina $150,000

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The recent textile strike cost South Carolina $150,000, according to Comptroller General A. J. Beattie, whose office has approved vouchers for $147,000 to pay the soldiers for their services during the crisis, with an estimate that the final figure would be approximately $150,000.

The State's entire quota of National Guardsmen, 1800 strong, was under arms during the strike from four to six weeks. Officials claim considerable violence was averted as a result of their presence.

## Old Church to Get Chimes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—Chimes are to be installed in the belfry of Fayetteville's century-old First Presbyterian church. The contract has been let to the same firm which cast the bell now used by the church, and installed 100 years ago. The chimes will be made possible through a provision in the will of Mrs. Laura Pearson Ray.

## Cutting Wins by 1291 Votes

SANTA FE, Nov. 22 (AP)—Complete official returns yesterday gave Senator Bronson Cutting, Republican, a lead of 1291 votes over Representative Dennis Chavez, Democrat, for the six-year Senate seat from New Mexico.

## Canadian Educator Gets Carnegie Foundation Post

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Walter C. Murray, president of the University of Saskatchewan, Canada, was elected chairman of the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, at a meeting yesterday.

Thomas W. Lamont was elected vice-chairman and Frederick C. Ferry, president of Hamilton College, secretary.


## General Classified

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**New Jersey**

Asbury Park: Asbury Park High School, West Sunset Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 2.
Atlantic City (First Church): Church Edifice, 4 South Brighton Avenue., 8:15 p. m., Dec. 4.
Cranford: Roosevelt School Auditorium, Orange Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 3.
Haddon Heights: Haddon Heights High School, Second and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 3.
Paterson (First Church): School Number 13, East Twenty-third Street, between Park Avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 6.
Summit: Auditorium, Summit High School, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 3.

**New York**

Jackson Heights: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 3.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 4.
New York (Eighth Church: Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 3. Radiocast Station WMCA.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 4.
New York (Thirteenth Church): Loew's Theater, Broadway and Eighty-third Street, 10:30 a. m., Dec. 6.
Rochester (Third Church): Masonic Auditorium, East Main Street, corner Prince, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Schenectady: Church Edifice, Union Street and Brierwood Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 2.
Troy: Masonic Auditorium, Third Sweet, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 7.

**Pennsylvania**

Jenkintown: Embassy Theater, York Road, below Greenwood Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.
McKeesport: Liberty Theater, 512 Fifth Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 2.
Philadelphia (First Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 2.
Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 12:10 p. m., Dec. 3.
Philadelphia (Organization at Temple University): Alumni Hall, Temple University, North Broad Street, between Columbia and Montgomery Avenues, 4:30 p. m., Dec. 5.

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Newport News: Paramount Theater, 8 p. m., Dec. 2. Radiocast Station WGH, 1310 kilocycles.

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$475 and upwards
Convenient Terms
241 ASYLUM STREET
WATKINS

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL — OIL — COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
126 Main Street Phone 2-1932

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

JUVENILE FOOTWEAR SHOP
WALTER T. FISH
Shoes — Rubbers — Hosiery
968 A Farmington Ave., West Hartford Center

*Drop In and Get Ideas for His Christmas Gift*
WOOD AND WOOD
330 ASYLUM STREET
*"Known for Our Neckwear"*

Allan & Daws
99 PRATT STREET
*LOVELY*
New Dresses
*for Every Occasion*

WILKINSON'S
THANKSGIVING CANDIES
Caramels, Fudge, Nuts
Hard and Filled Candies
New Location 292 Asylum Street

**MERIDEN**

The Lyon & Billard Co.
*LUMBER—COAL*
BUILDING MATERIAL
13 SOUTH COLONY ST. Telephone 3440
*Over 85 Years of Fair Dealing and Good Service*

Arch Preserver Shoes
*for Men and Women*
Complete Footwear Service
Emerson & Whitney
43 COLONY STREET

*Perfection Is Our Aim*
The Domestic Laundry Co.
*Launderers—Dry Cleaners*
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

W. T. GRANT CO.
Complete line of Thanksgiving necessities, including COOKING U

## CONNECTICUT

### NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the articles you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

WHITE STAR
MARKET
Choice Meats, Vegetables, Groceries
At Lowest Possible Prices.
Free Delivery
Phone 9-4675 529 Campbell Ave.
West Haven, Conn.

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS
OPTICIANS SILVERSMITHS
926 CHAPEL STREET, CORNER TEMPLE
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

GORDON HOSIERY
For Every Member of the Family
LUND'S SHOE STORE
845 CHAPEL STREET

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
87 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

DREISBACH'S PICTURE SHOP
Complete Line
Framed and Unframed Pictures
EXPERT FRAMING
9 WHITNEY AVENUE Tel. 5-1417

BENEDICT & CO. COAL INC. 315 TEMPLE ST.
"blue coal"
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oils
Phone 54116

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
Hat Remodeling
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
108 TEMPLE ST.

MUNRO'S
HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 Chapel Street
Telephone 7-4684
We grow all our own flowers and plants

### NEW LONDON

The Mariners Savings Bank
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

### NORWALK
(See also Westport)

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Ponus Avenue Tel.: 2784-J. 10-1 daily
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the News Section.

TELEPHONE 745 Phone Us—We Deliver
WHITLOCK'S MARKET
M. F. STERLING
16 MAIN STREET — NORWALK, CONN.
Our Specialties:
All Prime Meats, Fish, Poultry
QUALITY SERVICE COURTESY

NORWALK
SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

PLUMBING and HEATING
CONTRACTOR
Jobbing and Alterations a Specialty. Oil Burners Installed. Estimates Cheerfully Given.
The Heating and Plumbing Co.
Tel. 214 59 Wall St., Norwalk

We have long been known for our Fresh Candy. Try Our Special, 50c lb
MEAD'S DRUG STORE
Frost Building 520 West Ave., Norwalk

Norwalk Wrecking and Building Co.
Used Building Materials of All Kinds
No Job Too Small or Too Large
Office and Yard
MEADOW ST., SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.
IRA B. WILSON Phone 914

Choose Gifts Early While Our Stocks Are Full
A small deposit will hold any article until Christmas.
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Optometrist Estab. 1868
98 Washington St., South Norwalk, Conn.

MINETTE HAT CO.
Ladies' Hats
"From Factory to Wearer"
One Flight Up—136 Washington Street
South Norwalk

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

## CONNECTICUT

### NORWALK
(Continued)

ANNUITIES
Provide Yourself
A Guaranteed Income for Life
Life Insurance Service
Orin E. Carpenter
80 Church St., N. Y. City Wilton, Conn.
Cortlandt 7-7800 Wilton 113

WARREN P. SMITH
CHOICE GROCERIES
Also Fruits and Vegetables
Telephone 2184-W 167 MAIN ST.
Phone your Thanksgiving orders for delivery.

J. I. MALLETTE
Daytime Dresses—Wool and Cotton Mixture—Blue, Green, Red, Brown
$2.95
88 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

### STAMFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT ST. 3-7835. 12 to 5 p. m. daily.
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

PHONE 3-3181
GRAVES & STRANG, Inc.
for
Coal and Wood
Old Company's Lehigh, Anthracite
556 CANAL STREET

NEW PRINTS!
Advance patterns to be worn now. You will buy more than one when you see them.
— $7.95 —
MANTELL & MARTIN

Visit the Store of the Thrifty for Style and Value
The STAMFORD DEPARTMENT STORE
STAMFORD, CONN.

Winter-Tex Overcoats
Made by the Famous Knit-Tex Mill $35
America's Outstanding Fleece Overcoat
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

Say It With
FLOWERS
POWERS, Florist
Cor. Post Road and Noroton Avenue
Tel. Darien 1054 NOROTON, CONN.
PHONE 3-7286

ETHEL BLAND McLAUGHLIN
Dresses and Coats
470 MAIN STREET
Sizes 14 to 20—38 to 48—16½ to 50½
6.95 to 19.95

MILLICENT HOSIERY SALE
Two-Way Stretch Stockings
Outsizes 9½ to 10½
1.05 pr.
The C. O. Miller Co.

A Complete Department Store
For Thrifty Shoppers
of Stamford and Vicinity
The STAMFORD Dept. Store
STAMFORD, CONN.

INGOLD INC.
Ladies' Hair Dresser
TELEPHONE 3-6977
Prospect and Forest Sts.

SHULMAN'S
CLOTHING STORE
Clothier and Haberdasher
439 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.

THE ELL SHOP
GURLEY BUILDING
is
Showing the New Fall Modes in Dresses, Coats and Millinery
You are cordially invited to inspect these ravishing bits in our daylight sun-filled Salon.

Latham's Inc
FLORIST
163 BEDFORD ST. STAMFORD, CONN.
Tel. 4-2877 Member F. T. D.

### WATERBURY

OUR THANKSGIVING
LINEN SALE
NOV. 22 to NOV. 28
Grieve, Bisset & Holland have a long-standing reputation for carrying the finest stocks and for having the best values in of any store in this vicinity.
TABLE LINENS
At Our Thanksgiving Linen Sale you will be able to buy all kinds of fine Linens at special price concessions, so that you may have them in readiness for your Thanksgiving Table.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

MacKerracher's Market
Watch for Our "White Rose" Thanksgiving Specials
May we have your order for the
THANKSGIVING TURKEY?
31 Willow Street 2 Phones: 4-0125—4-0126

The Fred J. Wood Coal Co.
William W. Wood Frank L. Wood
758 EAST MAIN STREET
Winter Proven Dependable Coal
PHONE 5-1389

Set a Smart Table for Thanksgiving
We have a most complete
Selection of Beautiful LINENS
All at prices that are especially interesting.
Linen Department, Main Floor.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Men's Bill Folds for Christmas
Davis & Nye's Book Store
80 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Laundering
Rug Cleaning
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PERRY'S Inc.
PHONE 3-3161

## CONNECTICUT

### WATERBURY
(Continued)

For a "Home Beautiful"
Consult Our
Interior Decorating Dept.
HOWLAND-HUGHES

### WESTPORT

Economy Food Stores
BETTER GROCERIES
Free Delivery
TEL. 8503 29 MAIN STREET
WESTPORT, CONN.

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE

Bentz & Galton, Tailors
21 West Saratoga Street Plaza 5149
Frank E. Bentz, formerly with Fred Oldham, Inc.
Chas. F. Galton, formerly with H. O. Perry & Co.
Better Tailors at present-day prices.

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
OPENING SATURDAY
Myers Christmas
Toy Town
with Mickey and Minnie Mouse. One of the largest assortments of toys in the city of Albany.
BASEMENT STORE

Buy Furniture
during the
Heart of the Season
SALE
at WHITNEY'S
Save 10% to 40%

Boyce and Milwain
66 and 68 STATE STREET
SUITS AND OVERCOATS
$25 to $75

Harper Method Beauty Service
Shampooing
Care of the Scalp
Waving
Manicuring
Facials
Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD
HUGHES, 100 State St. Tel. 4-4749

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

GRACE & MERIT
1 N. PEARL STREET
MILLINERY
Smart Styles—Low Prices
Repairing—FURS—Remodelling
COATS READY MADE
AND MADE TO ORDER
MacMillen Furs Inc.
119 STATE STREET

### BINGHAMTON

Thanksgiving Linens
CHINA and KITCHEN WARE
including table decorations and silver
SPECIALS THIS MONTH
at McLEAN'S

LEADER
29 COURT STREET
MILLINERY
Very Moderately Priced

QUALITY SERVICE
LEWIS M. EVANS
Grocer, Choice Meats, Fresh Vegetables
CENTRAL CASH MARKET
Dial 4-4859 114 State St. Free Delivery

MILLINERY
KENTNER & YOUNG
$1.98 to $10.00
114 COURT STREET Dial 4-9711

DOUGLAS
COAL & SUPPLY CO., Inc.
SUPERIOR WYOMING COAL
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
The same coal from the same mine all the time
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-5815

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET Dial 4-3214

C. J. WINEGAR
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
70 HAWLEY STREET Dial 2-1794

Complete Your Thanksgiving Table with FLOWERS from
GREVE & THARIN
6 MILL STREET Dial 2-6189

### BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Duleto & Comstock Inc.
OUTFITTERS to MEN and BOYS
DRY CLEANERS AND TAILORS
40 PALMER AVENUE Tel. 4070

## NEW YORK

### BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

We Carry Pasteurized
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store.
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd.

Pondfield Bakery
77 PONDFIELD ROAD
Try Our Delicious Pies, Cakes, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
The Quill Pen
Gifts
Toys
113 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 5678

GRAMATAN
COAL & SUPPLY COMPANY INC.
Coal, Fuel Oil, Coke, Wood
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
73 KRAFT AVENUE TEL. 5090

The NOSEGAY
Inc.
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
65 PONDFIELD ROAD

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen. Fruits. Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651
56 PONDFIELD ROAD

For Real Estate
Sales, Rentals, Mortgages, Building, Alterations, Repairs, Decorating or Insurance
See H. C. NELSON
95 PONDFIELD ROAD Bronxville 3141

Ferris Radio Co.
107 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 4548
RADIO REPAIRING
Records and Sheet Music
RCA Radiotrons
Authorized agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent and Philco.

Genungs Little Shoppe
Bronxville's Department Store
Gordon Ne-Flex Stockings
Gloves, Dresses
100 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 3283

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261

### BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

### BUFFALO

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Grant: 7431. 10 to 3 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRAND CENTRAL 3365
DYE CLEANING CO.
Westchester
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Buffalo's Telegraph Florist
Flowers by Wire With Safety
Service Guaranteed
196 DELAWARE AVENUE
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

JOHN PUEHN
MEATS
A Complete Line of Choice Meats, Fish and Fancy Poultry
Priebe Brand Poultry
337 Parkridge Ave. Phone UNiversity 8430

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
851 W. DELAVAN AV. at DELAWARE
Mabel Ruth Wedekindt L. 5410

Order Your Favorite
Coal or Coke
through
GEORGE GRADER
51 W. NORTHRUP PL. Parkside 6796
Want to try Ambricoal? $10.25 per ton.

Where Beauty Is Expressed
Kamphausen Company
PLATINUMSMITHS and JEWELERS
291 DELAWARE AVENUE
Designers and Makers of DISTINCTIVE JEWELRY

### CORTLAND

Order Christmas Photos
NOW!
ADAMS' STUDIO
77-79 MAIN ST., CORTLAND, N. Y.
Second Floor—Turn Right Phone 2044-J

### ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
Try It
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers
for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER STREET

### GLOVERSVILLE

Esso
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.
98 SOUTH MAIN STREET
New Fall ENNA JETTICK
$5.00 Shoes for Women $6.00
Same Old Comfort
Beautiful New Models
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

## NEW YORK

### GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

COLLINS & STILWELL
GROCERS
You have had the rest
Now try the best.
BIRDSEYE FROSTED TURKEYS
Every one guaranteed.
Place your orders early.

Place orders early for your
Thanksgiving Turkey
Early orders receive best selection.
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

Thanksgiving Specials
Assorted Nuts Table Mints
Glacé Fruits Chocolate Thin Mints
Boston Candy Store

A Brilliant Collection of
THANKSGIVING
TABLE LINEN
H. I. ABDELLA
7 CHURCH ST. GLOVERSVILLE

The Ideal Gift
"A Corona" or "Royal" Portable Typewriter
COWLES, BROWN & CO. 9 No. Main

S. M. SIMON
22 CHURCH STREET
Do your Thanksgiving shopping at
FAIRLAWN STORE
All kinds of Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries and Meats.

### ITHACA

Servicenter, Inc.
The Home of Packard
COMPLETE ONE STOP SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Mechanical Repairs
Corner Cayuga and Green Streets

Fresh Roasted Nut Meats
LENRAY BAKERY and DELICATESSEN
218 W. STATE STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

### JAMESTOWN

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
Insurance of All Kinds
WELLMAN BLDG. PHONE 3886

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing. 18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's.

### KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Company
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD. Ri. 1320

Kenmore Boot Shop
TREADEASY SHOES
for Women
2870 Delaware Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.

Premier Foods
AT
WERNER'S MARKET
Prudence Corned Beef Hash
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
3145 Delaware Avenue Riverside 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2803 Delaware Ave.
Ri. 2111

### LARCHMONT

THANKSGIVING JOYS
Should not be marred by lack of proper kitchen equipment. We have everything practical and practically everything to meet your household needs.
G. W. MERRELL
1921 PALMER AVE. Tel. Lar. 2460

CLEANERS DYERS
Larchmont Centre Tailor
I. STERN, Prop.
We specialize in Remodeling Furs.
1929 PALMER AVE. Tel. Larchmont 156

COCKER SPANIELS
American Kennel Club Registered
Edna Zimmerman
Boston Post Road and Weaver St.
Painter Decorator
F. ULLMANN
140 Harmon Drive Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

● ESSO ● ESSOLENE ● ESSOLUBE
WEBB SERVICE
65 Post Road Larchmont 367
SPECIALIZED AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE

Long Island

### BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
Delicious Mince Pies
(Tea Garden Mince Meat used exclusively)
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4957

STROLISKY Florist
FLOWERS
(In Season and for All Occasions)
61 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Frpt. 4029

JOHN W. LACEY
Hardware, Window Glass and Supplies ✣ Builders' Hardware
Devoe Paint and Varnish Products
87 Merrick Road Tel. Freeport 3106

### FAR ROCKAWAY

Phones Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS COMPANY
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1035 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Order Now for Thanksgiving
Mrs. Hickerson's Real Home Made Mince and Pumpkin Pies
The SOUTHERN KITCHEN
864 Central Avenue
Tel. Cedarhurst 0291 Emmons Moser

Westminster Radio
Guaranteed Oil Burner, $229.50
Installed Complete
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

DALSIMER
FLOWERS ADD JOY TO THANKSGIVING
CEDARHURST FAR ROCKAWAY

### FLUSHING

Furniture, Antiques, Glassware, Prints, Books, Silver, Rugs, Paintings, Works of Art Bought and Sold
Whitman's Auction Rooms
INCORPORATED
154-16 Northern Blvd. Ph. Fl. 9-1811
Open Wed. and Sat. Evenings

Clara P. Andrews
HAIRDRESSER
154-22 Northern Blvd.
Spiral and Croquignole Permanent Waving
Phone Flushing 9-2813

HOME-MADE
Party Cakes, Candies and Salted Nuts
Queens Manor Goody Shoppe
162-19 Depot Road Ind. 3-0400

North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
41-07 Kissena Boulevard Phone Ind. 3-5235

Flowers by Wire
Drake's
Art in Flowers
40-09 150TH STREET

Our Stock of CHRISTMAS GIFTS Is Now Complete
Open Evenings
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD

Philco RCA Grunow
CROKER-EVANS RADIO SERVICE
41-51 Main Street, Near Post Office
Repair Service Phone Flushing 9-6056

We Carry a Full Line of Raw Fish —also Any Fish Fried While You Wait
FISH AND CHIP SHOP
136-39 ROOSEVELT AVE. Sud. 3-7344

Patronize JAY'S
for dependable groceries
Special line of cider and all kinds of assorted nuts.
136-13 41st (Madison) Avenue
Flushing 9-4843—4844

### FOREST HILLS

GIFTS the village shop
Prizes Greeting Cards
Prompt Attention Given Personal Christmas Cards
72-28 Austin St. (near Ascan)

Buy Your Hardware Here
Forest Hills Hardware Co. Inc.
7132 AUSTIN ST. Tel. Boulevard 8-2562

JOSEPH S. ABRUZZO
6 MASTER BARBERS
"Sanitary Protection Assured"
Specializing in Children's Hair Cutting
F. H. LEADING HAIR CUTTERS
65 AUSTIN ST. at Continental Ave.

### FREEPORT

SAMPLE SHOP
One of a Kind
DRESSES—COATS
$3.98 to $12.98—$9.98 to $59.50
74 So. Main Street, Freeport Phone 1176-J
One flight up.

Weiss
Fur and Cloth Coats to order. A selection of ready-to-wear fur coats on hand, moderately priced. Repairing—Alterations. E. Merrick Rd., Freeport, N. Y. Tel. 4405.

THE MILLARD STUDIO
"For Better Photographs"
67 N. MAIN STREET PHONE
FREEPORT 5879

Grove Hardware Company
PAINTS—HARDWARE
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
GIFTS and TOYS
Special—Glass Window Ventilators $1.00
25 So. Grove Street Phone Freeport 674

BRAITHWAITE'S
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
Picture Framing—Dennison Goods
Specialties for Thanksgiving
10 Church Street Tel. Freeport
Freeport, N.Y. 2458

THE IRVING SHOP, INC.
CLOTHIER-HATTER
HABERDASHER
Complete Line of GLOVES and TIES for Ushers.
30 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT, L. I.

Leiberti Shoes
We carry a full line of Slippers for the entire family, suitable for Christmas Gifts.
"Visit"
HAGAN'S MARKET
12 Church St., Freeport
Phone 912

### FREEPORT—Merrick

EMIL'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Beauty Is at Beauty Does But She Must Do It Daily"
"MARINELLO PREPARATIONS"
Merrick Avenue Tel. Freeport
Next to Bank 568

Charlie's Service Station
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING
TOWING DAY AND NIGHT
No Job Too Small or Too Large
Smith St. and Babylon Turnpike
Merrick, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Freeport 7849

### GREAT NECK

40 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
For the Mother Who Cares
FOOT BALANCER SHOES for CHILDREN
EXCLUSIVELY AT
GREAT NECK SHOE SHOP
SHOE REBUILDING G. N. 4370

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

### GREAT NECK
(Continued)

Outfit Your Children for School at the
NASSAU BOOTERY
HIKING SHOES DRESS SHOES KEDS
64 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

### HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Rentals Mortgages
William A. Baldwin
Real Estate Insurance
Telephone Hempstead 79
138 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Dr. Matthew Howard
OPTOMETRIST OPTICIAN
95 Main Street, Hempstead
HEMPSTEAD 7595

Hempstead Plumbing Supply
Incorporated
Plumbing and Heating and Tinsmith Supplies of Quality
Phone 737 143 JACKSON STREET
Hempstead, N. Y.

FAMISE
A molding garment that controls and supports your figure in such a way that you are always comfortable due to its flexible features—and will give you the long, graceful streamline of today. Garments $5.95-$11.95. We have an opening on our sales staff for a responsible woman.
Room 22, 239 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 2454

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING AND ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
You make the terms.
Firestone Service Stores
214 Main St., Hempstead Hemp. 1676—7108

The Florence Shop
231 FULTON AVENUE
Fashions for Fastidious Folk

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 6924
DICK ULBRIGHT
General Automobile Repairing
8 years registered A. A. A. Race Driver and Mechanic
JERUSALEM AVE. and GREENWICH ST.

Andirons and Fireplace Screens
Brass, Swedish and Black
Everything for Stove and Furnace
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS HARDWARE
278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

Phone Hempstead 2782 Honest Values
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
369 FRONT STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

You Are Assured of a Square Deal
LOUIS SACKS
Hempstead's Reliable Jeweler
Since 1914
58 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Constance Shop
Hats and Dresses
239 Fulton Avenue HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

FULL MARKET VALUE FOR YOUR
OLD GOLD
LONG ISLAND GOLD BUYING CO.
Hempstead Bank Bldg., Hempstead, N. Y.
9609 Springfield Blvd., Queens Village, N. Y., Room 211, upstairs.

RUTH-ELL GOWNS
HEMP. 312-J
On Fulton Ave., opposite the railroad station, is the interesting little RUTH-ELL GOWN SHOP. It is like a miniature salon rather than a shop, and the dresses there impress you as having been carefully and discriminatingly selected by someone with good taste—as indeed they have been.

Petersen
Storage Battery Co.
Incorporated
RADIO REPAIRS
CAR IGNITION
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
334 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 748

### HEMPSTEAD
Floral Park

PHONE FLORAL PARK 3016
Tulip Beauty Shop
141 TULIP AVENUE
H. Jensen, Prop.
FLORAL PARK, L. I.

TULIP SERVICE STATION
Flats Fixed Lubricating Oil
Auto Accessories
BATTERIES CHARGED
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Franklin Square, L. I., N. Y.

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REAL ESTATE
Rentals Sales Management
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Tel. Huntington 1415

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Roosevelt Haberdashers
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Complete Line of Fall Haberdashery and Hats
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MILLINERY SHOPS
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Popular Prices $1.75 to $3.49
OPEN EVENINGS

EMMA FELTEN
Hats
80-07 FOLK AVENUE
Near 81st St.
Jackson Heights, L. I.

UNEEDA SHOE REPAIR SHOP
Hats Cleaned and Blocked. Custom Shoe Rebuilding. Satin Shoes Dyed Any Color
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The holidays are approaching—see
S. RUBIN
for Roasters, Carving Sets and all Kitchen Utensils.
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## NEW YORK

### Long Island

### JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

GEORGE SIMKEN
CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
WOOD NOVELTIES
FURNITURE REPAIRING
CABINET MAKING
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DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
Open from 7 A. M. to 7 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

FRED G. KELLEY INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
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Thanksgiving APRON Specials
Organdy and dimity, also kitchen aprons, medium and large sizes—50c, 75c and $1.00
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the little shop
gifts and greeting cards
arthur tower, decorator
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:: Confectionery ::
and Luncheonette
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Laundry for Particular People
Complete Hand Ironed Family Service
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Fur Coats designed to order at the price of a "ready-made" garment.
JOHN BROS.
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PICTURE FRAMING
EVERGREEN
AWNING SHADE CO.
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Hats Ready Made and Made to Order at $4.00

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One-Day Service!
All garments are insured by a $20,000 policy against fire or robbery.
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We specialize in plate dinners and Toasted Sandwiches
Candy and Soda
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Telephone LYNBROOK 4479

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Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook
Also 242 Rockaway Ave., Valley Stream
Lynbrook 7170

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DEPARTMENT STORE
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Next to Queens Boro Gas & Electric Co.

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Carlos—Jewelers
S. FRIED, Proprietor
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FURS
FUR COATS AND NECK PIECES
Ready and Made-to-Order
Remodeling and Repairing
GEORGE STAVRIDES
Reliable Fur Manufacturer
LAKE AVE. 191 SO. OCEAN AVE.
ST. JAMES, L. I. PATCHOGUE, L. I.

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COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270
Port Jefferson 585

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Complete Department Stores
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JAMES G. SHAND Inc.
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QUALITY GROCERY
Birdseye Frosted Foods
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Free Delivery

Howard S. Conklin
Christmas Greeting Cards
Stationery and Office Equipment
STUDY and READING LAMPS
29 So. Ocean Avenue Patchogue, L. I.

SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

**PATCHOGUE** (Continued)

**Red Cross Shoes**
FOR WOMEN
FRIENDLY and NUNN-BUSH SHOES
For Men
Large Juvenile Department
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
14-22 So. Ocean Ave. Open Evenings
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*A Good Selection of Used Cars*
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PATCHOGUE, N. Y.

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JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
*Diamonds—Watches—Silverware*
GREETING CARDS
*Expert Watch, Clock, Jewelry Repairing*
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DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
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Phone 2232

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HARDWARE
Christmas Gifts of Quality TOYS
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Specialist in Corsetry
**Queens Corset Shoppe**
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
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Opposite Community House

**FRANK WYNS BAKERY**
221-13 Jamaica Ave.—9105 Springfield Blvd.
ORDER YOUR SPECIAL
*Home Made* MINCE and PUMPKIN PIES *for Thanksgiving*

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SPECIAL SALE—Two Groups of
BETTER DRESSES
$6.95 AND $10.95
Queens Theater Building Queens Village
Fantasy Theater Bldg., Rockville Cen., L. I.

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*FAMOUS FOR FLAVOR*
**JOHN LUCK DELICATESSEN**
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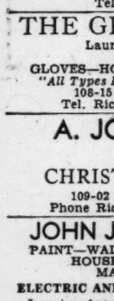
RICH. HILL 2-4001
Telephone Virginia 7-9091

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*The Home of Home Cooking*
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Now 105-14 Liberty Avenue
*Yes, We Deliver*

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SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
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CLEVELAND 3-8789

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*Beauty Culture in All Its Branches*
MONDAY THROUGH THURSDAY
3 Items for $1.00
108-20 MYRTLE AVENUE
VIR. 7-0311

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Jamaica Avenue, Corner 107th Street
*Furnisher to Men Who Know*
Agency for ADAM HATS

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*Quality Meats*
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
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*Counsellor-at-Law*
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Telephone Cortlandt 7-8967
Home address—9123 80th St., Woodhaven
Tel. Mich. 2-3383

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Laura Miller, Prop.
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GLOVES—HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR
*"All Types Foundation Garments"*
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**A. JOSEPHSON**
TOYS
CHRISTMAS CARDS
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PAINT—WALLPAPER—HARDWARE
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
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**Duchess Laundry Co., Inc.**
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GLENDALE, L. I.
Telephone EVergreen 2-4899
Quality and Price—With a Desire to Serve You, May We?

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*Corsets Lingerie Hosiery Gloves*
**Parkway Specialty Shop**
Corsets Fitted
Specializing in the Gossard Garment
HEADY & TREMMEL
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**GELLER'S**
Curtains—Linens—Spreads
Phone Virginia 7-10118
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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place. 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.

*Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section*

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Ignition—Batteries—Speedometers
*Sales—CARBURETORS—Service*
VACUUM TANKS. FUEL PUMPS
Tel. Rockville Centre 1423
240 Sunrise Highway

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

**ROCKVILLE CENTRE** (Continued)

"Foresight and Preparedness—NOW
Independence—LATER"
**LIFE INSURANCE ANNUITIES**
*Service Information*
**PERRIN L. BOMBERG**
*Representing*
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3476
24 THIRD STREET

**The RUG STORE**

Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.
274 MERRICK ROAD

**BETTY HARRIS**
EXPERT CORSETIERE
*Corsets and Brassieres*
of every description
fitted and altered free.
286 Merrick Rd. R. V. C. 4008

SHOP AT Sears AND SAVE
*For Yourself For the Family For the Home*
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
182 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Torii Tea Room
*Refined, Homelike Atmosphere*
Seven-Course Turkey Dinner Thanksgiving Day, 85c, $1.10
93 N. PARK AVENUE
R. V. C. 1347

**PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION**
*Exide Battery Service*
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

*The Season's Most Popular Permanent Wave*
**The Parisian Ringlette**
$5.00
Care of Hair, Scalp and Skin.
**HARPER METHOD**
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**HAGEN'S BAKERY**

*Thanksgiving Day Special*
23 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 1484

*George's*
*PASTRY SHOP*
FOR THANKSGIVING DAY—Homemade Pumpkin Pies, Mince Pies, French Petit Fours, French Ice Cream, Ice Cream Forms. Order early.
Tel. R. V. C. 3925 29 North Park Avenue

**SARNO'S MEAT MARKET**

TURKEYS for Thanksgiving.
Order in advance.
30 Maple Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 1140

**SILVER LINE PRODUCTS**

Pure Vermont maple syrup, honey and cider. Homemade candies, jellies, jams, marmalade, pickle products, sodas and ginger ale. Woodside Avenue, Baldwin, N. Y. Tel. Freeport 6905—R. V. C. 6457

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*First Quality Chiffon Hosiery*
*Gowns, Slips, Pajamas and Panties*
DOROTHY K. PHELPS, 15 NO. PARK AVE.

**Eckhoff's Thanksgiving**
*Special Assorted Salted Nuts*, 59c lb.
28 N. PARK AVE.
Tel. R. V. C. 7737

**MOM'S PANTRY SHELF**
Home Made Chocolates, 30 Kinds
59c lb., 2 lbs. $1.00
Order your Pies and Cakes for Thanksgiving. Specials for Christmas.
43 NORTH VILLAGE AVE.
Next to South Shore Bank

**Edna Lou Tastee Shoppe**
Luncheon, 35c, 50c
Dinner, 65c-75c
Sunday Dinner, 85c
8a SOUTH PARK AVENUE

**The Children's Shop**
*Infants' and Children's Wear*
Girls up to 16 years.—Boys up to 14 yrs.
272A MERRICK ROAD TEL. R. V. C. 408

*For All Kinds OF* SPORT CLOTHES
*COME TO*
The Ann Lee Sport Shop
8 SOUTH PARK AVENUE

**Josephine Yarn Shop**
Hand Knitted Suits made to order, blocked and remodeled
*Instructions in Yarn Craft*
266A MERRICK ROAD

**HERMAN BROWN**
*MEN'S WEAR*
Quality Furnishings
Hats and Clothing
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

DRESSES
6.95 to 16.75
The Pearl Shop
268 Sunrise Highway, Near Park Avenue

**WHITESTONE**

ROYAL SCARLET QUALITY WITH ECONOMY
Groceries
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
**Ted Porfilio**
1238 150th Street
Free delivery
Sud. 3-7657

**MAMARONECK**

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
*Member of the American Institute of Laundering*
**Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.**
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

AMOCO AMERICAN GAS
**Mamaroneck Service Station**
435 E. Boston Post Rd.
Tel. Mam. 1447
Opp. Shore Acres Entrance

## NEW YORK

### MOUNT VERNON

**Kaplan Markets** INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

*Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes*
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

**CHRISTMAS CARDS**
*Suitable for Imprinting with Your Name in a Variety of Styles*
Prices Starting at $2 for 50 cards complete
FRED C. ROSCHER
*STATIONER*
19 South Fourth Avenue Oakwood 7410

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
5 "CERTIFIED" LAUNDRY SERVICES
Phones
Yorkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 Hawthorne Avenue (Yonkers)

**Mme. BLAND**

*Cloaks, Suits and Gowns*
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

*Maison Guinness*
All Branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890

**The Mount Vernon Trust Co.**
20 East First Street, corner 3rd Avenue
*(Depositor owned and controlled)*
Make The Trust Company YOUR Bank
*Every banking facility and complete banking service.*

**Leab & Meyers**
*Oldest Estab. JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon*
7 Gramatan Avenue, Opposite Proctor's
*Gorham Sterling* *Community Silver*

**WM. KIAR**
4256 BARNES AVE., NEW YORK CITY
Painter and Decorator
PHONE FAIRBANKS 3140

**TESORO BROTHERS**
*Fruiterers*
Phones Oak. 6260—6261
112 PROSPECT AVENUE

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES—Mount Vernon....Oakwood 8600
Yonkers .....Nepperhan 4200
New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

### NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR OILS
**FUEL OIL**
ANDREW KETTERSON
*Agent*
Bridge St., Newburgh, N. Y., Tel. 3111

**HIGHLAND-QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.**
22-24 WATER STREET
BROADWAY BRANCH, 244 BROADWAY

**The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.**
*High-Grade*
MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 WEST STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Tel. 1655

### NEW ROCHELLE

*U. S. Government Housing Act Loans at 5%*
*3 years to pay—no endorser or collateral necessary.*
We handle all details of obtaining loan for you; arrange for free estimate thru competent contractors.
**NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.**
361 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 1000

*Carve Your*
**THANKSGIVING TURKEY**
*With Silverware From*
**Leonard Talner**
565 MAIN STREET N. R. 3692

**FERGUSON'S**
It's fun to eat Ferguson food . . . so good! And pleasant to pay Ferguson prices . . . so reasonable!
New Rochelle 8400
*Phone your order . . . we deliver*

**The Wykagyl Cupboard**
*R. A. Rutzler* at *L. L. Rutzler*
1279 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Telephone: Hamilton 4929
Pastry Shop—Luncheon—Afternoon Tea
Rutz-Craft Confections

**Carpenter—Cabinetmaker**
Alterations or Jobbing
DAVID JACK
37 State St. Tel.: New Rochelle 8959

**TEACHER OF PIANO**
MODERN METHODS
ADAPTED TO INDIVIDUAL NEEDS
*FLORENCE HUNTINGTON SMITH*
192 Mayflower Avenue N. R. 6487

**I. B. COHEN**
NRA
*Features*
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

**COLLOM'S**
*"Clothes for Town and Country"*
for
ONE WHO WOULD BE DIFFERENT!
10 Lockwood Avenue N. R. 5424

**The Log Cabin FLORIST**
*FRESH FLOWERS DAILY*
647 North Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y.
near Mayflower

**Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.**

## NEW YORK

### NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING packing STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—NEW YORK CITY
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

**The Cake Shop**
*Jean Allen, Caterer*
THANKSGIVING SUGGESTIONS

Mince and Pumpkin Pies
Plum Puddings
Cakes Candies
10 Maple Avenue
N. R. 8741

NRA
**Henry Hairdresser**
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

### NEW YORK CITY

*Borough of Brooklyn*

**PLEASANT THOUGHTS**
and
Charming Christmas Gifts give lasting happiness
A visit to Loew's Kings Theatre, Flatbush Ave., on Nov. 27, 28, 29, will entitle you to a 10 per cent reduction on any article purchased in this store on specified dates.
Simply display to us the card presented at Loew's Kings.
**R. M. PARTRIDGE**
JEWELER
1112 Flatbush Avenue Ingersoll 2-8462

SHOP EARLY
*A Fine Assortment of Christmas Gifts at*
**EPPY SHOPPE'S**
Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie, a good selection of Blouses, Kimonos, Robes, etc.
898 Flatbush nr. Church
261 Utica Ave. nr. Lincoln Pl.
125 Second Ave., New York City

**Carlino Bros.**
7512 THIRD AVENUE
FEATURING
- Cocomalt
- Postum
- Campbell Soups
- Prudence Hash
- Mazola
- Quaker Oats
- HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
- BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS

MEATS, FISH, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

**FRIEDA HAECKER**
**Gown Shop**
is now located at
708 Flatbush Avenue
Near Brooklyn Trust Co.

*It is wise to be thrifty. See us before buying perfumes, cosmetics, and gifts.*
**Rubin's Cut Rate Perfumery**
389 BRIDGE STREET
*(Between Willoughby and Fulton)*
IRT stop at Hoyt—BMT Bridge or Lawrence
*Mention this advertisement and receive a sample of powder.*

**SCHROEDER BROS.**
*GROCERS*

1597 Flatbush Ave.
Corner "H"
Mansfield 6-7620

**Freda's Beauty Shop**

SPECIAL
Mon., Tues., Wed.
3 Items $1.00
7503 Third Avenue
Shore Road 5-9482

**THE ALDEN LINEN SHOP**
CHARLES ALDEN FREEMAN, JR.
*Imported Linens and Handkerchiefs Monogramming*
785a Flatbush Avenue at Lenox Road
Defender 3-6261

**EMIL'S BEAUTY SALON**
*Consult us about your BEAUTY PROBLEMS*
2239 Church Ave. Buckminster 2-7044
*(Between Flatbush and Bedford Avenues)*
Soft Water Used

MIMEOGRAPHING and MULTIGRAPHING
PROMPT—DEPENDABLE
**Accurate Reporting Co.**
Julius A. Goerdeler
391 FULTON ST. TRIANGLE 5-6636

**Roslyn Millinery**
*Mrs. Meyerson, Mgr.*
*Sample Hats—$1.98*
*Suede Velours, Ribbon, Crepe and Hatter's Plush—Excellent Values*
620 Nostrand Ave. Nr. Dean St.

HEINZ
**57 VARIETIES**
RIDGETOWN DAIRY
409 86th Street Cloverdale 6-4027

**SHERMAN MILLINERY**

8104 FIFTH AVENUE
Bridal Veils and Hats Made to Order, Ready to Wear.

FOR WOMEN WHO CARE
**Arthur**
*Permanent and Finger Waving SPECIALIST*
11 Greene Avenue at Cumberland "L" Sta.
NEvins 8-0740

**ARCADE BOOK SHOP**
*THANKSGIVING CARDS*
*Dennison Goods*
1164A Flatbush Ave., Near Vanderveer Pl.

**Seaver Bros.**
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
The Popular Shop for Women's Christmas Gifts, Hosiery, Underwear and Specialties

**JOSEPH'S**
*Men's Smart Haberdashery and Hats*
738 Flatbush Ave., cor. Woodruff Ave.

(RIDGEWOOD)
**The OLGA SHOP**
(Incorporated)
MILLINERY
EXCLUSIVE But Not EXPENSIVE
57-12 Myrtle Avenue
Near Seneca Ave.

**PLUMBING and HEATING CONTRACTOR**
JOBBING and Alterations a Specialty.
OIL Burners installed—Estimates cheerfully given
FRED G. WINTERSON
2442 Nostrand Avenue Midwood 8-0267

## NEW YORK

### NEW YORK CITY (Continued)

*Borough of Brooklyn* (Continued)

*Established Over Twenty-Five Years*
**CALLAS BROS.**
*FLOWERS for all occasions*
TELEPHONE LAFAYETTE 3-2198-1199

*Borough of Manhattan and Bronx*

**INSURANCE**
(EVERY KNOWN KIND)
NATHAN H. WEIL, Inc.
501 Fifth Ave., Cor. 42nd Street
Murray Hill 2-6412

**Dr. Paul Schickler**
OPTOMETRIST
2 West Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y. C.
*For Appointment Call* SEdgwick 3-0909

Phone RHinelander 4-8487
**Martin Theiss**
*FLORIST*
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

**86th Street Market**
JOHN JAEGER
Dealer in First-Class BEEF, VEAL, LAMB and PORK—Poultry in Season.
502 East 86th Street New York City
Orders Called for and Delivered
Telephone Butterfield 8-1946

*Borough of Richmond*
*(Staten Island)*

**NEW DORP**

**MADELYN ROBERTS DRESS SHOP**
93 Tenth Street, New Dorp
Telephone Dongan Hills 6-2928

**WEST BRIGHTON**

*BEAUTY CONSULTANT*
Expert advice on daily care of the skin and the art of make up.
*Telephone for appointment in own home or studio—Gibraltar 2-0756*
**L. SHEPHERD**
25 Silver Court, West Brighton

**WEST NEW BRIGHTON**

**CLARK'S**
*House of Flowers*
STORE AND GREENHOUSES
1876 Victory Blvd., West New Brighton
Telephone Gibraltar 2-1160
*We Telegraph Flowers*

**DRYSDALE'S**
Fish and Shell Food
642 Forest Avenue, near Bement Avenue
West New Brighton
Phone Gibraltar 2-4046 We deliver

**NIAGARA FALLS**

*Let Your "Blue Coal" Dealer Check Your Furnace at No Cost to You*
**Frank C. Bingenheimer**
Tel. 962 Cor. 9th St. and Grove Ave.

**PELHAM**

*Edwards* Beauty Salon
CHILDREN'S HAIR CUT 40c
*Except Friday and Saturday, 50c*
299 Wolf's Lane Phone
on Third Street Pelham 0559

**PORT CHESTER**

Kesbec
Quality Service Stations
● Esso ● Essolene ● Essolube
427 N. Main St. Phone 283
Foot of Byram Hill Tel. 4325

**The Beauty Box**
*HAIR STYLIST*
Permanent Wave Specialist
8 New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

**POUGHKEEPSIE**

**LUCKEY'S**
**Opens Christmas Season**
Saturday, November 24th

*Shop early for Christmas gifts. Christmas is less than 30 shopping days away.*

*It's a good plan to shop early and avoid the last-minute crowds.*

Bring the kiddies to Luckey's Mickey Mouse Toy Castle. It's a veritable wonderland of joy for them.

**Luckey Platt & Co.**

**Van Dyke Store**
B. Witzork—*Successors*—Ch. Hoag
366 MAIN STREET
We specialize in Dutchess County and Maryland Turkeys and Fine Roasting Chickens.

*FOR THANKSGIVING*
Delicious Fruit Cakes and Plum Puddings—Pumpkins and Mince Pies
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 MAIN STREET Near Market

LINENS *for your* Thanksgiving Dinner Table *at*
**Empire Linen Shop**
438 MAIN STREET

**PRINTING**
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
82 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Make your reservations for Thanksgiving dinner, 12 to 7 o'clock.

SMITH BROTHERS
RESTAURANT

MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
*For Good Work*
14 Liberty Street Phone 4501

Mrs. Henry Burrough Lloyd
Presents
**Greeting Cards of Distinction**
Five Cents to Thirty-five
Imprinting Promptly Executed
College View and Raymond Avenues

## NEW YORK

### POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

Smart Dresses
*for Every Figure*
Sizes 16½ to 26½—38 to 48 and 12 to 20.
*Coats—Sportswear—Accessories*
**Bauer's Shoppe Inc.**
260 MAIN

**E. V. GRANT**
317 MAIN STREET
Paints
Glass and Linoleum

### ROCHESTER

**Monitor Advertising Information Bureau**
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Genesee 7415, 8 to 12 A. M.

*Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.*

**Old Company's Lehigh COAL**
George W. Lindboe
*Representing*
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
HOME PHONE—CULVER 5522-J

FIRE AUTO
**INSURANCE**
In approved companies at lowest rates
**E. S. Bohachek, Inc.**
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

**COAL**
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

*Electric Appliances* *Electric Wiring*
**CANTERBURY RADIO and ELECTRIC CO.**
Estimates furnished on all repairs
Guaranteed Service
802 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 7024

**E. H. CLARK COAL CO.**
INCORPORATED
**"blue coal"**
*Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.*
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

*Edith Ellis*
38 EAST AVENUE
HOMELIKE MEALS
Prepared and Served by American Women
CANDIES fresh from our own kitchens.

*"Insures Anything Insurable"*
WELLINGTON POTTER, Inc.
STONE 7384 528 GRANITE BLDG.

NRA
**FRANK K. YOUNG**
*542 Monroe Ave.—*
**COAL ~ COKE**
*Monroe 461*

Pine Tree Food Shop
*Famous for*
Pumpkin Pies
470 COURT STREET MAIN 7099

GLENWOOD 1240
**FARMEN FOR LOWERS**
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

MAY RYAN BEAUTY SALON
*Specializing in*
PERMANENT WAVING
80 East Avenue, Room 210 Stone 2723

**ELDER'S MARKET**
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 1050

*J. E. Thompson*
*Women's Wear of Smart Individuality*
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
*Realtor*
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

MARY PICKFORD'S BOOK
*Why Not Try God?*
GEORGINA SPEARE'S BOOK SHOP
128 Cutler Bldg., 42 East Ave. Main 6585

### RYE

**Theodore Fremd**
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY OF ALL KINDS
51 Purchase St., Tel. 153-152

**FUEL OIL—COAL—CEMENT**
Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace
**Rye Coal & Supply Co.**
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE

G. E. HOTPOINT
Refrigerators and Electric Appliances
**DONEN'S MUSIC SHOP, Inc.**
78 PURCHASE STREET TEL. RYE 535

### SCARSDALE

For INSURANCE
*Consult* FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

*Everything for the* KITCHEN
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
*Housewares, Devoe Paints, Hardware*
1 Garth Road Telephone Scarsdale 3454

## NEW YORK

### SCARSDALE (Continued)

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
5 "CERTIFIED" LAUNDRY SERVICES
Phones
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 Hawthorne Avenue

**SCARSDALE—Hartsdale**

**E. ROBISON, Inc.**
*Hardware—Fuel Oil—Garage*
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
*Coal - Oil - Wood*
Phone: Scarsdale 329

### SCHENECTADY

**Nemo-flex**
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
$3.50 to $16.50
**THE CARL CO.**
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

For a Holiday Gift
**Daniel Green**
*Comfy Slippers*
**H. S. BARNEY CO.**
STATE STREET Tel. 4-8411

**A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS**
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
*REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
**The WALLACE CO.**

*Of course you're going to send*
Christmas Cards
*THIS YEAR*
Sample Books—First Floor
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

**WaterSpar Varnish**
**Lacquer and Enamels**
FREEMAN & SON 124 Wall Street

NRA
Warm Winter Clothing for All Needs
Rubber Footwear
**ALLING RUBBER CO.**
254-256 STATE STREET

YARN SHOP
216 UNION STREET
OPENING and SPECIAL SHOWING of Hand Knit Dresses and Tioga Yarns
Miss Margot Knox—*Representative*
Nov. 22, 23....at 11:00 to 5:30—7:00 to 9:00
Nov. 24.....9:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
Incorporated
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
PERRIN'S GLOVES
259 STATE STREET Tel. 4-9510

### SYRACUSE

**Coal and Coke**
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

**INSURANCE**
*(all kinds)*
Monthly incomes paid as long as you live
No physical exams.
R. H. HERRING
1100 Chimes Building Tel. 23191
Residence Telephone 45662

**Barnes Flower Shop**
Inc.
The Shop That's Different
205 E. Jefferson Street
Tel. 2-8389

**DRAUCKER STUDIO**
Distinctive Photographs
3 for $10 and up
407 SOUTH WARREN STREET

**Downyflake Doughnuts**
*Famous From Coast to Coast*
403 South Warren Street

Potatoes and Eggs
DOROTHY S. CLARK
Drovers Tavern Farm
Cazenovia, N. Y. Tel. orders 2-3101

### UTICA

*"Known for Great Value-Giving"*
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
**Famous**
BLEECKER STREET, COR. CHARLOTTE

**MEN'S CLOTHING**
*of Style, Fit and Quality*
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

## NEW YORK

### UTICA (Continued)

*The Fashion Center of Utica*
**D. PRICE & CO.**
MODERN FASHIONS *for* MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

**BAKER**
*the Florist*
*Seasonable Flowers*
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

### WATERTOWN

**G. W. White & Son**
Incorporated
*"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"*
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

KITTY KELLY HAT SHOPS
STYLE QUALITY
All One Price
$1.88
None Higher
Two Entrances—107 Court and 180 Arsenal St.

*"Say It With Flowers"*
FROM
THE FLOWER SHOP
Switzer & Huntington
*Formerly with* F. A. Bennett & Sons
116 Arsenal Street Phone 4135

### WHITE PLAINS

**Monitor Advertising Information Bureau**
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
*Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.*

**Christmas Gifts**
for each one in the family.

DIAMONDS—WATCHES
JEWELRY
**Meyer Gordon, Inc.**
Over 30 Years at 125 Main St.

LA DEBUTANTE
*FEATURES*
ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY ATTIRE
Sizes 11 to 44
$6.95 to $16.50

**LA DEBUTANTE**
171 MAMARONECK AVENUE

**Annuities**
**Life Insurance**
$10 monthly provides your child's education, or a retirement income for you. This is my show-window. Ask to see my merchandise. There is no obligation.
DAVID J. KIRCHIK
14 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains 6140

**Liberty Food Store**
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, Delicatessen
THANKSGIVING FIXIN'S
EATMOR CRANBERRIES
240 BATTLE AVE. PHONE W. P. 3438
FREE DELIVERY

THANKSGIVING SUPPLIES
Carving Sets, Dishes, Roasting Pans, Chins, Glassware, Lamps, Fireplace Fittings, etc.
Fowler & Sellars Co.
*HARDWARE DEPT. STORE*
80 MAIN STREET Phone W. P. 4300

**ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON**
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV.
Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
*"Patronized by Particular People"*

**THANKSGIVING CARDS**
Fancy Stationery, Bridge Accessories
**DENNISON'S NOVELTIES**
Favors, Decorations, Gifts
VICKERMAN PARTY and GIFT SHOP, Inc.
116 Mamaroneck Ave., opp. B. Altman & Co.

**M. STEIN** Millinery
*"Hats people talk about"*
AND ONLY $1.95
134 EAST POST ROAD

**THE LITTLE HOUSE**
72 Grand Street Tel. White Plains 6077
● LUNCHEONS 35c to 60c
● DINNERS 75c to $1.00
Not Open on Sunday
Madeline Norton Lunt

Custom Tailored Clothes
**STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP**

WILLIAMS
**OIL-O-MATIC HEATING**
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. W. P. 4238

**Mme. Lee's Modes,** Inc.
DRESSES COATS
● Specializing in Metallic Blouses
● Lingerie for Christmas Gifts
101 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. W. P. 398

### YONKERS

**Pierpoint's Market**
—SINCE 1875—
119 NEW MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 2576
The BEST in MEATS
Private and Institutional Trade

**Hudson Fuel Company**
*Distributors of*
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900

**Specialist in High-Grade Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing**
GUSTAV *A.* STRAUSS
*JEWELER*
104 NEW MAIN STREET Tel. Nepp. 3623

Esther's BEAUTY SALON
*Distinctive Individual Service*
PERMANENTS $5.00 UP
SHAMPOO and WAVE $1.00
8 Caryl Avenue Tel. Yonkers 5021

*Say It With Flowers for Thanksgiving*
**Hollywood Florist** INC.
414 So. Broadway Tel. Yonkers 2300

**When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.**

# Though Speech Be Silver, It Is Prudent to Prohibit Any Inflation in a Meeting

## Parliamentary Law Concedes the General Rule That Every Member Has Right to Speak Once to a Question—Should Be Short and to Point

*Parliamentary Law Simplified*
*Tenth of 18 Articles*

By Arthur T. Lewis
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

COMMON parliamentary law provides that there shall be full discussion of a proposition before a meeting decides upon it (see Fundamental No. 4). It is only by discussion, or debate, that members may consider the reasons for and against a proposition and come to a composite opinion about it, as registered by a vote.

It is a general rule that every member has the right to speak *once* to a question. The mover of a main motion or the chairman of the committee whose report is the subject of debate may speak a *second* time. Also any other member may speak *twice*, provided no one wishes to speak who has not already spoken to the question. It is a rule also of parliamentary law that remarks be limited to 10 minutes (Robert's Rules of Order, pages 39 and 178).

All members have equal rights to debate (Fundamental No. 2), and the purpose of these rules is to protect that right. They assure a *discussion* among members rather than a *speech* by one. The courteous, considerate member will observe these rules himself. If he does not, the chairman need not necessarily refuse him the floor. He should, however, take cognizance of it in granting recognition. If two members rise at the same time, one already having spoken and the other not, the chairman will recognize the latter. If a member who has already spoken twice rises, the chairman, in the absence of any objection, may, at his discretion, allow the privilege of the floor to the speaker, on the assumption that the assembly gives its unanimous consent.

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor
It Takes Two-Thirds to Close Debate.

* * *

A member will do well to ponder before speaking frequently or at length on a question, refraining in the interest of "the other fellow," unless he is convinced that what he has to say is vital to the whole assembly; and then he should *ask for permission* before speaking. It may not be important that the rules be *always* strictly enforced. It *is* important, however, that a member who speaks more than twice or more than 10 minutes without asking permission shall realize that he is taking for granted permission to do something which is not his parliamentary right and which may infringe upon the rights of others. A single objection or point of order made by a member would oblige the chairman to rule the speaker out of order and require him to be seated, unless a motion is carried by a two-thirds vote, which suspends the rule and gives him permission to continue.

Who speaks first? The maker of the motion (if it is debatable) has the right to the floor first. He may also claim the right to speak last, if he has not already spoken twice.

While full debate is a parliamentary right, it is also a rule that such debate be confined to the question immediately before the assembly. Remarks should always be concerning the proposition, never a person (see Fundamentals Nos. 3 and 5). Personalities should be avoided. Discussion is not between persons. The speaker presents his views to the assembly, addressing them to the chair. If necessary to refer to a member it should not be by name, if avoidable. Officers should be referred to by title.

* * *

There may come a time after a motion has been thoroughly discussed when, in justice to all, debate should cease. This is brought about by a motion technically named *the call or demand for the previous question*. It is not necessary to understand why this name is used; just remember that it is the same as moving to close debate. In fact, this latter wording is perfectly proper. While generally used in connection with a main motion, it may be used to stop debate on any debatable motion or upon a series of debatable motions.

Since it suspends one of the rights of membership, the call for the previous question requires a two-thirds vote. This vote indicates that many more than the needed majority are ready to vote at once and that further discussion would infringe upon the right of the assembly to transact its business. This should be by a rising vote. If there is any doubt about the result, those on both sides should be counted and the count announced and recorded in the minutes. If more than one-third of those voting "no," the motion is defeated. The discussion of the pending question then continues. If two-thirds vote "aye," the "previous question" is "ordered" and the question on which it is "ordered" is put to vote without further discussion.

The mistake sometimes made is to put the vote on the call for the prevous question, and if it is carried, to consider the whole matter settled, including the motion which was being discussed. The affirmative vote on the call for the previous question simply forces a vote on the pending question but does not itself decide that question. Such a mistake is not likely unless there is a large proportion of the meeting in favor of the pending motion and also in favor of voting at once. In any other case, some member opposed to the motion on which the previous question had been ordered would certainly call the attention of the chairman to the error.

* * *

It may be necessary to limit the discussion of a motion to a certain time or to limit the time allowed to each speaker. These purposes are accomplished by the subsidiary motion just below the call for the previous question (see chart in Article VI). This is the motion to limit or extend the limits of debate. It likewise requires a two-thirds vote to carry. Neither such a motion or the call for the previous question are debatable, since they have to do only with debate.

"Question! Question!" How often is heard this cry during a discussion. Many persons mistakenly believe that by calling, "Question," they oblige the chairman to put a motion to vote. It has no parliamentary effect and is discourteous if it occurs while a member is speaking or when a member is on his feet seeking recognition.

The chairman should not only ignore it but, if it is persisted in, should call for order. The only time it may be considered proper is when the chairman asks, "Are you ready for the question?" and no one rises to speak. It may then be considered as answering the chairman. Complete silence, however, would have the same effect, as it would indicate that there is no one who wishes to debate further and the chairman would then put the question to vote. It should be remembered that a debatable question cannot be put to vote until all who wish have exhausted their privilege of speaking or until the previous question is ordered by a two-thirds vote.

(Eleventh Article: "When the Whiste Blows.")

# Newspaper Knight Gives $500,000 To Complete Adelaide Parliament

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The gift of £100,000 toward a total estimated cost of £250,000 to complete Parliament House, which has just been made by Sir Langdon Bonython, is further instance of the part this newspaper knight has played in the progress of South Australia. His most recent contributions to educational advancement comprise £50,000 for the erection of a great hall at Adelaide University, and £30,000 to endow a chair of law at the same institution. Other gifts have been £6500 to assist in the equipment of the School of Mines (of the council of which he has been president since its origin in 1889), £2000 for the general purposes of the university and £1000 toward the Students' Union building.

Sir Langdon, who is a newspaper millionaire, has been a generous supporter of many worth-while movements in South Australia.

The completion of Parliament House as one of the projects for South Australia's Centenary year in 1936 will make a handsome addition to the architecture of North Terrace where there are concentrated more educational buildings than in any other capital of the Commonwealth. Extending along the flower-flanked boulevard are the railway station, which cost £800,000, the Parliament Houses, Government House, the Public Library and Art Gallery, University, Elder Conservatorium, and the School of Mines. The whole distance occupied by these buildings is about half a mile and in the vicinity are wide public reserves.

The completed Parliament House will be of marble to harmonize with the present House of Assembly.

Parliament House had remained in an unfinished state for more than 45 years, the other chamber of the Legislature—the Legislative Council—being in a separate building on a contiguous block.

Another Centenary project planned by the Government is to make extensive improvements of the outer harbor.

### More Telephone Lines Installed in Brisbane

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The telephone business in Brisbane is again booming and not only have the lines lost during the depression been recovered, but 1000 new lines have been connected.

This is regarded as a reflex of the general business improvement.

### Floating Shoes Devised

A German natural scientist has invented shoes made of boards with a metal float which will permit the wearer to walk on the surface of water, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Berlin.

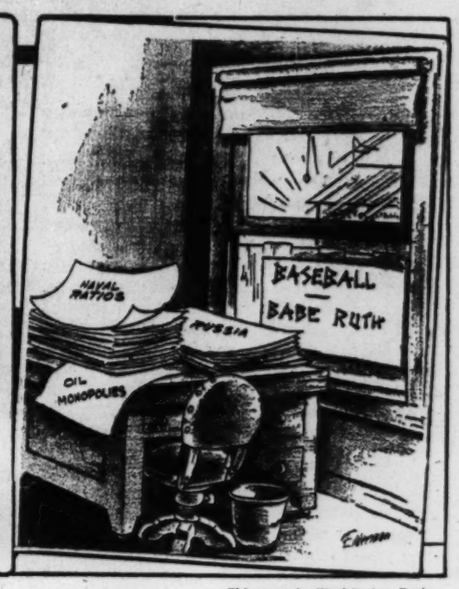
# Daily Features

## *Cartoons of the Week*

—Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News
No, This Wouldn't Be So Good!

—Messner in Rochester Times-Union
End of the Line

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
Get the Leader Over and the Rest Will Follow!



—Elderman in Washington Post
Tokyo

## Yucca Jim

### Personal Liberty

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

FOLKS' idea of what constitutes personal liberty varies. Most parties which demand their personal liberty to absorb liquor unhampered, is ready to lead the posse against them which uses narcotics. Personal, now, while I don't believe in neither liquor nor drugs, I can't see why anybody shouldn't have as good a constitutional right to pursue happiness by takin' a shot of morphine as to fill up on corn liquor an' run folks down with a car on the road. A lot of folks which has been piled up in the gutter by some party enjoyin' his personal liberty, that-a-way, would vote different if they was give another opportunity. Even the liquor interests is getin' alarmed. They want liquor drinkin' controlled, for fear prohibition will be returned.—*Yucca Jim.*

## Daily Anecdote

### Broader Outlook

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

BARON ALBRECHT VON HALLER, a Swiss poet of the eighteenth century, proved that a poet's estimate of his own work might readily undergo a change with the progress of time.

When but a youth his home was burned. At great risk he entered the house and rescued the manuscript of his poems.

Ten years later, when contact with life and the works of others had broadened his outlook, he condemned to the flames this same manuscript that he had taken such chances to recover.

## Worth Knowing

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## FACTS *about the* BIBLE

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### The Three Taverns

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WHEN Paul at length approached Rome, toward the close of his long and hazardous journey from Caesarea, news of his coming preceded him, and deputations of Christians set out from the capital to greet the apostle and to welcome him to the imperial city which he had long desired to visit (Rom. 1:13). One such group met him at a place called in our Common Version "The Three Taverns" (the Latin *Tres Tabernae*, cf. Acts 28:15).

The exact location of the place is somewhat uncertain, though it evidently lay on one of the great Roman roads, the Appian Way, and according to one early authority it was situated some 33 Roman miles from the capital. It may be added that the Latin *taberna* was employed in a rather wider sense than is suggested by the modern "tavern"; for it was often used to mean "a booth, shop, shed, stall, or inn" (White and Riddle: "Latin Dictionary": p. 1918). Evidently a group of three such inns or shops suggested the name rendered "The Three Taverns."

## Quotation for Today

*HOWEVER things may seem, no evil thing is success, and no good thing is failure.* — SAMUEL LONGFELLOW.

## For the Scrapbook

True happiness is of a retired nature, and an enemy to pomp and noise. It arises in the first place from the enjoyment of one's self, and in the next from the friendship and conversation of a few select friends.—*Addison.*

Violets and pale wood anemones,
Half hidden in soft grasses, swaying trees;
Pools in the rutted lane beneath us there,
Laughter in cloudless skies, and everywhere
Such strange sweet beauty.
—*Eric Maschwitz.*

As fire when thrown into water is cooled down and put out, so also a false accusation when brought against a man of the purest and holiest character, boils over and is at once dissipated, and vanishes.—*Cicero.*

There is one art of which every man should be a master—the art of reflection. If you are not a thinking man, to what purpose are you a man at all?—*Coleridge.*

There is no velvet path to reach the stars.—*Seneca.*

Use and necessity are good teachers—the best of any.—*Dickens.*

—Knox in Commercial Appeal
Babes in the Woods

## Scotty

Contributed to Monitor Camera Club by Henry W. Boyden, Portland, Me.

## What They Say

**As the Name Implies**

"No one will ever get me to say that government should do anything but govern."—*Henry Ford.*

**Proper Use**

"There is an economy that can renew and an economy that can ruin nations."—*Glenn Frank.*

## Brevities

**Wichita Daily Times:** This munitions investigation has brought the answer to one long-pending question. We know now who won the war.

**Dallas News:** Oddly enough, when a politician is shoved out of the picture, he usually claims that he was framed.

**Dallas News:** Pretty good thing that the world is not paid on a peace work basis.

## VOCATIONS

*[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]*

### Holiday Cards

THESE unique and original cards found delighted buyers when samples were shown:

Twigs of Christmas trees were formed into small wreaths, a bow of red ribbon and two or more small cones or acorns fastened at one side. These twigs were sewed to white cardboard (5x7 or 6x8) squares—first drawing a circle as a guide. In red or green ink, below the wreath, was written, "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year." The whole was then covered with plain or green cellophane; and a square of white paper was pasted on the back to finish. —— Edith A. H.

### Fall Pruning

A MAN who had been employed at a local nursery found himself out of a job when the rush season was over. He started out, however, and went from door to door offering to prune shrubbery, reset any bushes or plants properly, fertilize flowerbeds, or make new plantings.

In almost every home he found at least a tree that needed trimming or a rose bush that needed to be cut back properly. In other places he found new home-owners eager to find someone who could beautify their grounds economically.
Betty R. L.

## *In Lighter Vein*

**His Share**

"Now, sir," said the conjurer, with a flourish of his hands, "would you be surprised if your half-crown, which you have seen dissolve in the air, was found on the other side of the theater?"

"Very surprised," said the man in the audience.

The conjurer went to the other side of the stage and pointed to a small boy at the back of the stalls.

"Hi, boy," he called, "will you stand up and feel in your left-hand trousers pocket to see if there is a half-crown there?"

There was a slight pause, then the boy spoke.

"There's only two and fourpence, guv'nor," he stammered out. "You said I could have twopence for helping you, and I've spent it."—*Montreal Star.*

**Cause For Tears**

A kind old gentleman met a little boy crying.

Old Gentleman: "Why are you crying, my little man?"

Little Boy (sobbing bitterly): "I don't know what to do. Mother won't let me stand on my head and daddy grumbles because I wear out my shoes."—*Chelsea Record.*

**Loyalty**

Walking down Whitehall, a young woman was addressed by a young German, who, raising his arm in salute, said: "Heil Hitler! Vestminster Abbey, vere is he?"

The reply was prompt: "God save the King! It is around the corner."—*Montreal Star.*

**Unsuccessful**

"But why don't you yawn when he stays so long? He'll take the hint and go."

"I did yawn—but all he did was to tell me what beautiful teeth I had."—*Answers.*

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### A Penny and a Purse

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

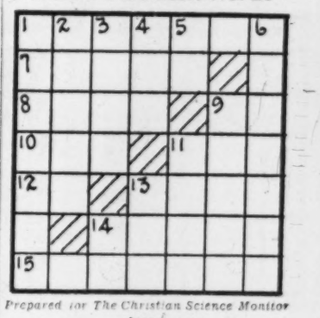
A WOMAN and her husband, both possessed of a love of wandering, have just completed a leisurely trip up the east coast of Africa. For some strange reason the wife came to be known to all the children on the ship as "Mister L."

One little fellow gave her his heart. She had done nothing special to deserve it, just smiled encouragingly at him as she does at all children, but whenever he saw her, he would run to her and catch her by the hand.

On the day that they left the ship, the little boy did something that "Mister L" will never forget. "Mister L" had taken out her purse, a brightly decorated one she had bought in Egypt. The little friend stretched out his hand for it, and rather reluctantly she passed it to him, fearing that she might have difficulty in getting it back.

But what he did heaped shame upon her unworthy thought. Putting his hand into his pocket, he drew out his own penny, pushed it into the back of the purse, and returned it to her, saying to his mother who stood by, "I do love Mister L."

### *Cross-Word Puzzle No. 26*



*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Across**
1—Endowed
7—Wanting in understanding
8—Transgressions
9—Musical note
10—Foot digit
11—Pronoun
12—Indefinite article
13—Indian princess
14—Danish islands
15—Sways back and forth

**Down**
1—Far apart
2—A plant
3—To decline gradually
4—Printer's measures
5—Musical note
6—Flowers
9—Of secondary importance
11—Rodent
12—Cushion of curled hair
14—Chemical symbol for iron

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

### *Today's Limerick*

A cat sniffed the air, sweet as myhrr,
For catnip was sweet myhrr to hyhrr,
Some odors usurp us,
But catnip's chief purpose
Is just to make nice pussy pyhrr.

## *The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog*—*Slow Motion*

By CARMACK

"Oh, Boy," I said to myself as the Boss and I stepped out into the clear brisk air this morning, "what a day for a hike"
And we had a grand time—until part of an old newspaper came blowing along—
It had a lot of funny pictures in it and of course the Boss had to sit down and look at it for goodness knows how long—
Later an ol' billboard caught his attention and he stopped and gazed at that for several minutes—
But finally the grocery man saved the day by hiring the Boss to deliver a rush order—
And then we began to get somewhere—

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### War and Tyranny

THERE is no person who can claim any exceptional expertness in estimating the chances of another great war. Statesmanlike grasp of fundamentals and common sense are the surest guides, and on these General Smuts was relying when he declared, in his address as Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, that he could discover no real war temper anywhere. He recognized the failure of disarmament and deplored silly drilling and strutting about in uniforms. But in spite of this he did not think that the people or the rulers in any country were desirous of war. The material conditions which are apt to lead to war he thought were absent, and the new inventions which make fighting more horrible seemed to him to make a great modern war more, rather than less, improbable. "I remain at heart an optimist," he said. "The world is good. It is a friendly world. It has humanized us."

Lest this might seem to be a somewhat complaisant view of a world that is so conspicuously awry, General Smuts went on to point out a far more serious danger which he thinks is threatening—the loss of liberty, the decay of the individual's responsibility for his share in government. Looking at great countries of central and southern Europe he observed something even more sinister than the seizure of power by dictators—that men and women have willingly abdicated their rights as individuals and surrendered them to the "mass will," or rather to autocrats who claimed to be interpreters of the mass will.

The issue of freedom thus arises in a form it has never taken before, in the emergence of voluntary servitude, a majority of people signing away their rights as individuals and submitting to a force which chains even their intellects and their opinions.

The challenge thrown out by Fascist governments has in fact been accepted in the democratic countries; and certain crude exhibitions of force have recently confirmed the latter in their determination to preserve parliamentary government and to protect at all costs freedom of opinion. But General Smuts might have probed the matter a little further, and asked what are the reasons which have led certain civilized nations to accept dictatorship; and he would surely have found them in the intense desire to appoint organizers who will plan a co-operative system to take the place of social chaos. Even in the United States and in Britain this desire has led the one to give extraordinary powers to a President and the other to seek to enable a National Government to be free from party strife.

It is the exaggeration and distortion of this desire which has led to the opposite abuse of dictatorship and so has opened up the new horror of tyranny. General Smuts is right when he says that this has become a great, perhaps the greatest, peril of our time, and that we should meet it by striving for the threefold freedom of the individual, of the nation, and of a fraternity of nations. But this kind of freedom implies self-restraint and observance of law.

It is the surest condition of peace. If we recognize that, we must also recognize that its opposite—tyranny and submission of body and mind to capricious force—is a condition which under certain circumstances may make for war. A system always practicing force and based upon force is one which cannot be trusted to refrain from force between nations. A threat to freedom is also a threat to peace. It is, therefore, in the interests of peace as well as of freedom that the challenge of despotism must be met.

### Ending a Feud

NO LONGER does one hear it said that President Roosevelt ought to state his policy on the budget. For months business and banking leaders tried to get such an assurance from him. But Mr. Roosevelt resisted all such overtures. He held himself free to change his methods as he saw fit.

Other Presidents have refused to tie their hands in advance. But probably the only situation really comparable with the present is the one that faced Abraham Lincoln after the Civil War. Lincoln's, too, was a problem in reconstruction. Pertinently questioned on the subject by one whose personal relations entitled him to unreserved confidence, the President answered by one of his homely and apt illustrations: "The pilots on our western rivers steer from point to point, as they call it—setting the course of the boat no farther than they can see; and that's all I propose to do myself in this great problem." In his opinion, any exclusive and inflexible plan would have become a new entanglement. There was no prescribed rule, no established precedent, for the complex problem which Lincoln was called upon to settle. "Principle alone," he said, "must be inflexible."

Seventy years after Lincoln's "piloting" Mr. Roosevelt likened himself to a quarterback. He had to change his play according to circumstances. It is certainly true that reassurances may be of distinct help in certain phases of recovery—for example, a pledge against further manipulation of the standard of value. But at a time when there is so much distress, the fiscal retrenchment that the orthodox have hitherto demanded is plainly impossible.

President Roosevelt has given evidence that he yields to none in his desire to return to balanced finance. But, till the emergency has passed, he cannot do so. Jackson Reynolds, speaking for the bankers recently assembled in Washington, agreed. Now the business men are falling into line. It is a sign that the feud with the President is over. The fiscal radicalism and uncertainty for which the President has been criticized is a sure and conservative anchorage compared with the fiscal irresponsibility which is feared from the next Congress. This can be warded off only by true co-operation in hastening recovery instead of the make-believe variety which has hitherto prevailed and which serves only to retard recovery.

### Raising Capital Under the SEC

THE Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has decided to redeem $90,000,000 of its bonds. Usually the practice is to raise the necessary funds from the investing public. Incurring a fresh obligation in order to pay off an old one is made worth-while whenever a cheaper rate of interest rules in the market. But this time the company has decided to dispense with a public offering. Part of the funds will come from the company's cash resources, some from a bank loan, and the remainder will be raised privately among well-known investors.

Walter C. Teagle, president of the company, says quite frankly, "A public offering involving registration, unfortunately could not be considered." In this comment there is an inferential complaint about the new Securities Act. It is no longer the fact of regulatory legislation that is a disturbing factor. Business men have accustomed themselves to public regulation of their public appeals for capital. What they are anxious to do now is to make the statute workable. One of the main deterrents to workability is the tremendous amount of information required by the Securities Exchange Commission in connection with registration. If these requirements were simplified, there is reason to believe that new financing would be stimulated.

In Boston last week Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the commission, promised simplification. It is to be hoped that there will be the minimum of delay. Unemployment is virtually monopolized by the heavy industries. If access to investors' capital were eased, they would probably begin again to improve their plants, and so create jobs. The longer this is delayed, the higher will grow the toll of relief. Industries are chary enough to apply for funds in these times of uncertainty. But they are positively deterred by the amount of data that they have to file with the regulatory body.

In connection with the $35,000,000 issue of the Edison Company of Boston last June, the company had to go to extraordinary lengths to satisfy the SEC. The staff were working six to eight months in preparing data. Then for nearly two weeks an outside staff of accountants, engineers and lawyers were enrolled for day and night service in preparing the application. As finally submitted, the printed document, including exhibits, occupied 125 pages, 9 inches by 14 inches, in addition to pamphlets separately filed. This is what the Standard Oil sought to avoid, in seeking investors' money privately.

### Paraguay Wins What?

PARAGUAY takes Fort Ballivián, 10,000 Bolivians, several hundred thousand dollars' worth of war materials and captures thereby the keystone to Bolivia's position on the Pilcomayo. Paraguay proved conclusively by this maneuver that Paraguay could take a fort! Otherwise the victory is empty, a vain gesture, a futile loss of men and money. It may, however, produce results far different from those expected by Paraguay as a consequence of her military machinations and cleverness.

If this defeat of a stronghold of Bolivia should prove the turning point in the war itself and lead to an undisputed military victory over Bolivia, an embarrassing situation will arise for Paraguay if she acts on presumptions created by her success. Peace settlements will be confused and complicated by previous treaty commitments. Nineteen American nations have signified that they will not recognize any territorial changes which come from the use of force and the members of the League of Nations will be equally embarrassed. Military victory will make Paraguay the Japan of the New World.

On the other hand, if this victory of Paraguay does not lead to the speedy conclusion of the war, it will perhaps prolong the struggle indefinitely because the Bolivians will undoubtedly wish to carry on until a corresponding victory by her soldiers shall have wiped out the stain upon her "national honor." Thus is war ever a series of vicious circles which all lead back to the starting point with colossal losses of life and money in between.

Should Paraguay gloat over her victory and demand a peace settlement now as a result of an apparent demonstration of the superiority of her arms, then it will behoove the world to demonstrate again and with renewed emphasis its contempt for the military road to justice. The Gran Chaco question will never be settled in the Gran Chaco. Paraguay, and Bolivia, must learn this lesson.

## Censorship and the Press

*Book of the Day*

TO BE, as Skippy would say, "always be-littlin'," is an old journalistic custom. Get three correspondents together in Portland or Prague. The anvils throb. And one of the certain conclusions is that all correspondents save themselves are rather inefficient.

But the secret, if you must know, is that they don't mean it. Or at least, they usually know better. Sometimes this sort of thing gets into books. And when it does it depreciates what otherwise might be serviceable assessment of newspapers.

In his MOBILIZING FOR CHAOS (New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50) O. W. Riegel, director of journalism at Washington and Lee University, deals deftly with the price which the world is paying for the propagandist lessons learned during the war. He analyzes with clarity and accuracy the methods by which dictatorial régimes attempt, not only to control the information spread among their own people, but to shade the picture transmitted to foreigners.

Yet when it comes to assessing the work of American correspondents and news agencies, this former correspondent of the Chicago Tribune and New York Daily News forsakes his academic objectivity. He admits that the few sensational headlines which he submits as evidence of American distortion of the European scene are not conclusive. But he almost completely overlooks the large number of newspapers which are presenting a rounded picture of a difficult world.

Mr. Riegel implies that the Associated Press is not only limited by an American nationalism but is hoodwinked by its connections with foreign government press services. Certainly any correspondent who has seen the A. P. men at work in European capitals in times of crisis must refute Mr. Riegel's sparsely documented conclusions. American readers, on the whole, obtain through the more serious newspapers a picture of events abroad that is a daily tribute to the resourcefulness and objectivity of their correspondents overseas.

The author, however, makes some attempt to summarize the efforts which have been exerted against peacetime censorship and the molding of news sources to fit the designs of the disseminators. He presents a good factual record of the development of modern high-speed communication and the efforts of nations to control not only the physical systems but the intelligence transmitted over them. Yet his picture is, in the main, a gloomy one. If Mr. Riegel would pay less attention to distortions of American news in the London Evening Star, and more attention to the balanced, lucid and accurate interpretation of such papers as The Times of London and the Manchester Guardian, his conclusions about the future of English-language newspaperdom might be differently drawn.

Gx.

### Country Auction

Etching by Polly Knipp Hill, from "Fine Prints of the Year," (1932). Courtesy Minton, Balch & Co.

## From Tewksbury—or Somewhere

WE WERE in a secondhand shop browsing about when Cheerful rose up from the past and confronted us. To the shopkeeper, who came forward, we said, "We'd just like to look around." He agreed to this, but followed us when we started down some stairs into a dim basement.

At the foot of the steps, he found an electric switch and a faint light from a fifteen-watt bulb gave a sort of twilight to the scene. We halted with a gasp. We looked at each other, then in dumb fascination at another object before us. The shopkeeper smiled and turned on another light.

"Fine old piece from Tewksbury," he said, genially. He was called away at this moment, but as he went, he reminded us over his shoulder, "It is unique, quite unique."

It *was* unique! Indeed, we felt overcome. Facing us was a large wall cabinet painted Chinese red. Rather shyly it gazed back at our absorption. There was, however, the slightest hint of arrogance about its edges, as much as to say, "you see! You didn't appreciate me. Now I am come into my own, even if I am set down among the cobwebs."

The poignancy of the moment was eclipsed by helpless mirth.

* * *

Seven years before, in a far, northwestern city, one of us had said in a certain tone, "What I need is an open shelf bookcase, and the shelves should be twice as deep as usual."

Now, as a professor's wife, I knew that a professor's demands were not to be questioned. No one thinks of doubting their authenticity, no matter how queer, nor how unreasonable they may seem to be. They are like his large umbrella, his well-worn brief case, or his baggy trousers. They just are, and wives accept them.

The next day found me scouring the shops. At last an unfinished furniture department said they would oblige me for a few dollars, but I would have to put on the paint. I made a gesture of complete confidence, indicating that it was as good as done. When the big case was delivered, however, and I approached it with a half pint of Chinese red lacquer, it grinned at me in good-humored mischief.

For six consecutive days thereafter, I put on coats of paint, using as many cans of extravagant material. The house was so odorous that even open doors and windows failed to make any noticeable impression on the atmosphere. On the seventh day I rested from my labors and found two strong, willing men to carry the case up to the study.

Its owner was delighted with it. It was just ugly enough, he said (I winced a little), to be very useful. It was red, and it was certainly commodious. We grew to feel a real fondness for it. Our friends called it "cheerful" when put to it for an adjective, and at length we came to refer to it so.

"You'll find it on the top of Cheerful," one of us would say. You could find anything on Cheerful, from the baby's bottle to a cuff link. It was also excellent as a stepladder. By standing on the second shelf, you could reach a recalcitrant window shade always out of reach otherwise. It also had a space for the books bought in one mood and regretted in another.

* * *

With the advent of a nursery, the study had automatically been removed to a campus office and for several months Cheerful stood, with downcast eyes, as a sort of catch-all.

Then I had an idea. With paper and pencil and the aid of a cabinetmaker, I drew up plans which should turn him into a self-respecting dining-room piece. He was carpentered, given two more colorful coats of paint and set up as a buffet. We stood off and looked at the effect, squinting artistically.

Not knowing exactly how to get out of it, one of us said, "Well, it's not at all hard to *see* him. . . ."

"Where did you get the cute old-fashioned cupboard?" a friend inquired some days later. The odd part about this was that, in redesigning him, I had meant to produce something ultra modern!

In a new home, a year later, we found no place for him. We tried him about in various rooms and finally set his huge bulk in the kitchen hallway, where he held in his expansive embrace the waffle iron, the toaster, kitchen towels, and articles of like dignity. But when the baby, playing house in the lower shelves, locked himself in, we decided to respect Cheerful's faithful service. A secondhand dealer gave me $2 and consented rather indifferently to cart him away. As I saw him driven majestically down the street, I did calculations in arithmetic, trying to remember just how many coats of paint he had required. . . .

* * *

It seemed to us as we looked him over fondly that he was not asking to be taken back; that he knew, in time, there would be someone who would prefer him in his new incarnation. So we crept away. On the stairs, we met the shopkeeper, who regarded us anxiously.

"I'm sorry if I disappoint you," he said, "but that 'phone call was from a lady who looked at the piece yesterday and has first choice. . . ."

D. D.

## North....South....East.. West

*Pursuing the Bogy of Depression*

*By* Frank L. Perrin

HUDSON, WIS.

THE journey into the Middle West has been a pleasant one thus far, with the desire for discovery whetted by the adroitness of the phantom of poverty and dependency in eluding me as I travel by train, bus and automobile through sections long familiar to me. A day or two ago I was led to believe that the quest was about to end. But the information was misleading. It was discovered that in what was said to be one of the sections which had suffered most from drought the late summer rains had brought bumper corn and potato crops and that the herds of dairy cattle had resumed production, while the poultry farms and pastures were yielding turkeys, chickens, eggs and swine in abundance.

But I am going farther into the north and northwest, possibly to find what I hope is not there. A friend who is now a member of the highest judicial tribunal in one of these states through which I am traveling called me on the telephone at my hotel a day or two ago. In the language of the West he made some slighting reference to me as one who, perhaps in an earlier day, had acquired horses by some other method than that regarded as legal. I did not recognize his voice at the moment, and when he had identified himself I inquired his exact whereabouts at the moment. When it was made plain that he was in another city and indeed in another jurisdiction, I recalled to his memory some similar suspicion that had been aroused in respect to himself. He is to meet me tomorrow and take me in his car to explore farther and farther into the mysterious farm belt. I expect to find it has rained there also. He said, somewhat significantly, I thought, that he was going to take me for a ride, whatever that means.

This is written just over the Minnesota state line to the east, on the bank of Lake St. Croix, now almost a vanished inland sea whose waters carried, in an earlier day, the traffic of a growing pioneer empire. Millions of feet of lumber and logs from the northern pineries were freighted through it to the Mississippi. Across it was built the first railroad to connect this part of the country with the rapidly developing metropolis, Chicago. I recall hearing the whistle of the first locomotives as they thundered over the new tracks, miles distant from our farm home. Even that was a progressive age.

Here in Hudson, the former home of Senator John C. Spooner; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Horace A. Taylor; former Senator Moses E. Clapp; the writer of an earlier day, "Bill" Nye, and a score of others more or less notable, I visited, a day or two ago, a little lady who last week celebrated her hundredth anniversary. She lives, almost alone, in the great house to which she came as a bride in the year 1861. She was then, and is now, a woman of culture and refinement, proficient in three languages beside English, and deeply religious. She remembered me, and recalled friends of my early boyhood whom I had almost forgotten. What wonderful pages have been written in the world's history within her recollection!

Across the lake, our Minnesota neighbors have taken an inventory of their political assets and liabilities, and seem to have made the happy discovery that their Legislature, supposedly pro-administration, will organize itself into a safety council to prevent the carrying out of the radical policies of Governor Olson, elected to a third term. This seems to be assured. Even friends of the Governor believe that he will be glad to be relieved of the responsibility of fulfilling the more extravagant of his platform pledges.

In both Minnesota and Wisconsin I have been afforded the opportunity to study the small towns and cities at first hand. Until quite recently they had suffered quite perceptibly from the too free use of the automobile. Paved roads and cheap transportation took the former patrons of the country-town stores to the cities. Trade fell off and merchants and bankers faced disaster. But a marked change is apparent. Farmers and townspeople are buying and trading at home. I visited a village store the other day and found every clerk and salesman busy. People are buying and paying for their purchases in farm products or cash. I never saw a store, anywhere, so filled with general merchandise. Everything was there, or in adjacent warehouses, from horse hayrakes to perambulators, and from clothing and dress goods to tooth paste and razor blades. I talked with the pleasant-faced, second-generation Norseman. He needed no printed placard to announce the fact that he had "come to stay." That, it may be remembered, was the line inserted in the masthead of the Prison Mirror, edited and published by the prisoners in Stillwater Penitentiary, a few miles up the lake from where I am writing.

## Letters to the Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Can We Stop Aerial Warfare?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor's Wide Horizon column, under "Take War Out of the Air!" Sisley Huddleston asks, "Cannot there be a pact to end air fighting? Cannot we take war out of the air?" These questions, which seem to call for similar answers, actually call for opposite replies. Or does history deceive us?

To the first, one may say, "Yes, we can have a pact." To the second, "But, no, we can hardly expect to take war out of the air." It has already been made plain by experience, and emphasized by some of the world's leading thinkers, that if any horror of war can be abolished by agreement, then war itself can be so abolished. Until we are ready to employ the latter we cannot afford to depend on the former means of saving humanity from war.

C. W. M.

Brookline, Mass.

## The Wide Horizon

### Leftward, Ho!

*By* Zita Louise Baker

LOOK back to the year 1910. A twelve-year-old boy, small for his age, worked at "napping" in a factory which turned out horse blankets. The machine, whose claws raked the woolen fibers in such a way as to produce a fluffy texture to the blankets, was dangerous to operate but even more dangerous to start. It necessitated the boy's climbing up on a rickety stool and with bare hands adjusting the belt on its rapidly revolving wheel. Had the belt slipped, or had the boy's clever fingers fumbled, the child would have been drawn into the machinery with disastrous results.

While the boy was working in the blanket factory, a man called at the plant one day to suggest the installation of a safety device which would start and operate the napper. The proprietor, a stodgy man with little imagination, listened without comment to the stranger's description of the safety device and the low cost of installing it. Then, with a shrug of his shoulders, he grunted, "Nope," and turned away.

* * *

The following year another stranger called at the factory to discuss safety devices. But this one had no device to sell, nor did he seem to care whether the device was economical or not. He reminded the manufacturer in terse language that the state had passed a law requiring installation of safety devices wherever they were needed, and he pointed out that there were no such devices in the blanket factory.

"You get those devices installed by next week, or you'll be hauled up before a court," was the visitor's ultimatum, and off he went, leaving the proprietor beside himself with rage.

"That government!" wailed the man. "What do they think I am! Tell me how I should run my business? Socialists, bomb-throwers, bah!"

Recently the man who, as a boy, worked in that factory, had occasion to revisit it. He found not only a safety device for the napper and every other type of machine, but machinery of much stronger, safer construction than had been there in early years. What had been considered a radical innovation in 1911 was outdated long before 1933.

Today the cry is raised for a new kind of safety device—a device which will stretch its protecting arms not around a machine but around a human being, and assure that human being that he will be cared for in the future, that the essentials of life—work, a decent home, fair remuneration for labor, wholesome surroundings—will be provided for him. Not ten years ago those who advocated unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and other social legislation were termed radicals, anarchists and any other name the opponents of the measures could think up. Now the measures are winning wide and serious consideration.

* * *

The United States is bound Leftward, there is no mistake about that. Just as reforms have, throughout history, been forced from the bottom of the social scale instead of being inaugurated by those on top, so the masses today are demanding a society founded on human justice. They are demanding that a standard higher than money getting and money hoarding be established, and there is no more possibility of stopping the trend toward this goal than there is of stemming a mountain torrent by a howl of protest.

However, it is a far cry from social reform to a communistic state. The American people, with the traditions of their forefathers woven into them, are not likely to sacrifice themselves for a "dictatorship of the proletariat." Americans want no dictatorship of any kind, but they do desire that larger freedom.

Every individual's salvation is worked out in an individual manner, and thus it is with nations. What could be expected from one nation might be far distant from what could and should be expected of another. So, in the United States, we march Leftward, with the immortal words of the Declaration of Independence as the foundation upon which we shall build for the future—"all men are created equal"—realizing, as David Dudley Field once said, that "justice is the great end of civil society." There can be no security that is not based on justice.

## Mirror of Opinion

### Those Dog Races

IT IS significant that although horse races have taken place frequently in Massachusetts without the accompaniment of legalized betting, there has been no dog racing. The racing of greyhounds around an oval track is about as exciting and as glorious as the mechanical rabbit which they vainly chase. There is little thrill in it for the non-betting spectator. It is purely a gambling device, and most people who wish to gamble would be as well satisfied with the spin of a roulette wheel.

In addition, such tricks as filing a dog's nails or numbing a toe by tying a cord tightly about it to slow down a natural winner are not unknown. Ostensibly the dogs are always separately owned, and there is supposedly much honest rivalry among their owners, but not infrequently there are evidences of profitable collusion. All in all, it is a cheap sport and it attracts the same sort of following. Although by a popular vote Massachusetts stands committed to its existence, there is no reason why it should be permitted to become a public nuisance and scandal.—*Boston Herald.*